PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,899—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.* CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 23rd Jan. |
| † CARTHAGE | 5198 | M. De Horne | 30th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 6th Feb. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 13th " |
| M.* INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 20th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | M. DeHorne | 27th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 6th March. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 13th " |
| M.* AUSTRALIA | 6801 | L. Reeves | 20th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | M. DeHorne | 27th " |
| M.L. INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 3rd April. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 10th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 17th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | M. De Horne | 24th " |
| M.L. AUSTRALIA | 6801 | L. Reeves | 1st May. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Crewe | 8th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 15th " |

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, before 8 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier, at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable Terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th December, 1896.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rasovich. | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Feb. 1897 |
| IMPERATOR | G. Nicolich. | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Mar. 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Costanzo | 4,409 | 350 | 7th Feb. |
| MEDUSA | G. Wallneching | 3,706 | 350 | 7th March. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 695 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 50 | 21st Jan., 1897. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 7, 1897.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Saturday, at noon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4255 | Fiandin | 23rd Jan. 1897. |
| SYDNEY | 4232 | Aubert | Friday noon. 19th Feb. " |
| CALEDONIEN | 4232 | Blanc | 19th Mar. " |
| MELBOURNE | 4080 | Duchateau | 16th April " |

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST-SIMONS | de Maubenge | 5,707 | 11th Feb 97 |

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 20th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fares, from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAFARI | Kiene | 1,432 | 29th January. |

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 12th January, 1897.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons on the 23rd January, at 2 p.m., or later, if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. CHINDWARA 2,011 tons, on or about 21st Jan.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 16th Jan.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 18th Jan., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various gold fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1897.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE S.S. KHEDIVE, of 3,955 tons, with excellent 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Accomodations, and Electric Lights, WILL SAIL for NATAL and DELAGOA BAY, about the 25th instant, and reach in about 11 to 12 days.

The said Steamer is to be taken to PORBUNDER, our Native Land, for show, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, afternoon, our acquaintants will be granted free Passage.

DADA ABDULLA & CO.,
Kasai Moholla, opposite Crawford Market.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied in any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

### CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## GLASS AND CHINAWARE

IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
BREAKFAST AND DINNER SERVICES, TOILET SETS, DESSERT SETS, CHAMBER SERVICES.

## TREACHER AND COMPANY'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.

WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.

## THE NEW SAMIAN POTTERY.

FLOWER HOLDERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS.

## TABLE GLASSWARE.

SEVERAL NEW PATTERNS.

## LAMPS.

BY HINKS AND COMPANY.
A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHEN AND OTHER USES.

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### BOOKS FOR STATION LIBRARIES.

This Company has supplied many of the

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES

and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., LD., will send on application a

LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES,

fairly representative of English Literature, and including a liberal selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.

The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES

has given to the establishment of Libraries has increased the need.

It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read. We have included works which during a long experience of library work we have found to be most useful and acceptable to readers.

PHILLIPS AND CO.'S
PROPHYLACTIC PILLS.

ONE PILL, three times DAILY, will effectually protect system against BUBONIC FEVER. Per Bottle of 25, Rs. 1/4; Per 100, Rs. 4/0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

## PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

## DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following:—

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

## LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

## ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

| CLARETS | WHITE WINES | BRANDIES. |
|---|---|---|
| MEDOC | GRAVES | COGNAC |
| ST. JULIEN | BARSAC | " |
| ST. ESTEPHE | SAUTERNE | " |
| MARGAUX | | 1884 Vintage. |

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

## LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

## BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—

## LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Boys' Tricycles.
Alfonso Bicycles.
Fish Aquariums.
Work Cases.
Photo Frames.
Ladies' Fans.
Vaporizers.
Glass Centre Pieces.
Sovereign Cases.
Presentation Fans in Cases.
Ivory Hair Brushes in Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Card Cases.
Leather Trunks.
Refrigerators.
Gladstone Bags, Fitted.
Silver Jewellery.
Marble Clocks.
Glass Domes of Sizes.
Three Corner Looking Glasses.
Birthday Cards.
Tiffin Baskets.
Cooking Stoves.
Albums.
Work Baskets.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Scent Cases.
Scent Bottles.
Opera Glasses.
Toilet Sets.
Photo Screens.
Hand Bags.
Money Purses.
Cigar Cases.
Gladstone Bags.
Wooden Trunks.
Hold-Alls.
Gold Jewellery.
Presentation Mugs.
Smelling Salt Bottles.
Cafeteurs.
Tourist Cases.
Lamp Shades.
Filters.
Cheese Stands.
Perambulators.
Toys.
Walking Sticks.
In-door Games.
Out-door Games.
Electro-Plated Ware.
Mechanical Toys.
Locket Filters.
Pepper Mills.
Curtain Holders.
Key Labels.
Dog Collars.
Jet Ornaments.
Sponges.
Smoking Requisites.
Musical Boxes.
Hanging Flower Baskets.
Flasks of Sizes.
Fancy Stationery.
Zylonite Goods.

## BOLTON AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

### IODINE,

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND BACTERIÆ DESTROYER.

A small quantity to be placed in saucers and plates about the room.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office.*

## HELICAL BICYCLES.

FRESH SUPPLY OF MODELS.

"Z" "P" "S" "G" "H" "N" "5"

THE PREMIER CYCLE Co.,
Manufacturers by
Appointment to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE
OF WALES.

Twice the Strength (weight for weight) of any other tube used in the Construction of Cycle Frames.

SPECIALITY—HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS
APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENTS,

## MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

CYCLE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

## THE QUESTION OF A FILTER.

IT having come under our notice that certain people have designated the MALLIE AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTER

An imitation of the Chamberland and not entitled to the use of the name "PASTEUR," we hereby state that such statement is absolutely untrue.

THE MALLIE FILTER has been associated with the name of Pasteur since 1884 and its right to be so formally acknowledged by M. CHAMBERLAND.

THE MALLIE FILTER is made of a totally different material to its rival and whereas the latter gained the famed MONTYON Prix of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in 1885, the distinguished French Scientists awarded it to the Mallie in 1893.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and read result of tests by eminent Bacteriologists.

## BERTIE, SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET., BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

LOCAL AGENTS. BEYNON & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

## BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

## McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE right of collecting ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April 1897, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector on the 22nd February, 1897, in the office at the Hazirí Bungalow, Satara. The earnest-money viz., 1-20th of the amount of the bid, in cases in which security is offered, will have to be paid at once. In cases in which no security is offered the whole amount of the bid will have to be paid on the spot. For further particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

C. B. WINCHESTER,
Collector of Satara.

Satara, 15th January, 1897.

### NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN TRADING COMPANY (LD.)

COMPARATIVELY CHEAP FOOD.

A CARGO of AMERICAN MAIZE is expected to arrive here early in February. Persons willing to buy are requested to send orders at once to the undersigned. Goods will be sent according to the merit of orders received.

Price Rs. 3-15 per cwt. to Relief Committees.
" " 4-1 " to outsiders.
Also Barley, at Rs. 3-6 per cwt. to Relief Committees.
" " " 3-10 " to outsiders.

TERMS CASH.

GOVINDJEE THACKERSY MOOLJEE.
NARANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Bombay, Fort, 18th January, 1897.

### THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF Rs. 125 PER SHARE ON B SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 125 per Share on the B Shares of the above Company has been made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on or before MONDAY, the 1st February, 1897.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 18th January, 1897.

### VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

| | Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| OLD HIGHLAND**** | 38 0 |
| OLD "HIGHLAND"*** | 27 0 |
| OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label) | 24 0 |
| OLD SCOTCH (White label) | 23 0 |
| OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY | 26 0 |
| IRISH WHISKY | 25 0 |

### GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

| Age next Birthday. | Premium. |
|---|---|
| 20 | Rs. 10 0 0 |
| 25 | " 11 0 8 |
| 30 | " 12 4 8 |
| 35 | " 13 12 0 |
| 40 | " 15 10 0 |

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, issued this year, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

### COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. — GORDUNDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above Interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

### GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will be friend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

### ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

## NOTICES.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1896.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from FRIDAY, the 15th, to FRIDAY, the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

### ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

London, Plymouth, Bombay, and Karachi.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON and from 4th January, 1897, and until further notice, a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. will be allowed for RISE in EXCHANGE on GENERAL GOODS, instead of the 5 per cent. that has been ruling since February last, and of 5 per cent. instead of the 2½ per cent. on Arms, Ammunition, Beers, Wines, Spirits, and Perfumery.

A NEW PRICE-LIST for the Bombay Depot, JUST PUBLISHED, will be supplied free to Members.

GENERAL MANAGER.

January, 1897.

### THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th JANUARY, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

### THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

### THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

### THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

### THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

### THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Div end) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my fetrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the at Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES,

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

### INDIAN INDUSTRY,

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BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

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Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

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| NATH JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
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| BOLLINGER & Co. | Chateau D'ay |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Leith. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT | London. |
| P. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR | Cotes d'Or. |
| J. & R. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapest. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER | Voslau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
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| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
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Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY,
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

| | Per Doz. Rs. |
|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed | 60 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | 42 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale | 38 |
| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale | 34 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE | 30 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Foochow. |
| Rangoon. | Kwala Lumpor. | Manila. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Thalping. | Hongkong. | Tientsin. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Shanghai. | |

BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

### CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863,

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credits.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
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| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Letters Books Current accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, as rates to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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IN

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

GENTS' HATS

EXTRA QUALITY.

HARD FELTS
BLACK & COLORED.
Rs. 8-10

SOFT FELTS
BLACK & COLORED.
Rs. 6-12

NOW BEING SHOWN.

### COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1897.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for Forwarding and Despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc., etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | Yens 12,000,000 | = | Rs. 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | 4,500,000 | = | 9,000,00 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | 4,130,000 | = | 8,260,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

## INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES AND UNEQUALLED BENEFITS OF THE

ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST

EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive Reserve Fund |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND | " | 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | " | 2,000,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL | " | 2,250,000 |

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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WANTED, for immediate employment as TEMPORARY SUPERVISORS, OVERSEERS, and SUBOVERSEERS, pay ranging from Rs. 150 to 80, according to qualifications, and practical experience; with Travelling allowance according to rules.

Apply stating qualifications and enclose copies of certificates to

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Bijapur, 12th January, 1897.

### THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES. WITH INDEX.

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'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 6-6m., 11-35s. Low water, 0-3m., 5-30s.

The General Officer Commanding Bombay District returns from Bhooj and leaves for Baroda, &c.

Bombay Light Horse parade.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naseri left the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Nowshera on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kaiser-i-Hind entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Hambleton left it on Saturday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

ROBBED BY A NEW SERVANT.—Mr. Purshotum Nathoo, the proprietor of an Iron Foundry at the 2nd Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the Police that his servant, named Luximon Sonoo, whom he engaged only two days ago, absconded on Sunday morning, taking with him Rs. 1,200, in currency notes, from an open cupboard. This will serve once more as a warning to those who take men in their employ without making any inquiry as to their antecedents.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—At half-past 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, a young Australian waler, belonging to Dr. Lalljee, of Girgaum Road, broke loose from the syce on Chowpatty sea beach, and bolting along the Queen's Road, knocked down a coolie named Buddul, aged twenty-eight years, seriously injuring him and rendering him unconscious. The animal was secured by some townsmen and the injured coolie was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now lying under treatment.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S COOK ROBBED.—Domingo M. De Souza, a cook employed in the services of Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice of Bombay, residing at Nepean Sea Road, has reported to the police the theft of a brown leather bag, containing one currency note for Rs. 100, five for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 5 in cash, a post office savings book, certificates, letters, one black cloth suit, &c., in all collectively valued at Rs. 170-4. The bag was left lying under a charpoy in a room adjoining the cookroom, while a number of painters and others were employed in painting, and whitewashing the bungalow and out-houses.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Company B. | Retford. |
| Chorus Il Bivacco | L'Assedio di Leida | Petrella. |
| Selection | The Little Genius | Glover. |
| Valse | L'Etoile Polaire | Waldteufel. |
| Aria (Euphonion) | Ardi di Rohan | Bonizetti. |
| Mazurka | Lucerne | Rume. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRESENTATION TO A PARACHUTIST.—The great event at the Horse Show at Jacobabad was Miss Beaumont's balloon ascension and parachute jump. This took place on the 15th, and was a grand success. Mr. Wingate, the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. Mules, Collector of the district, a number of military officers, all the sirdars, and over 20,000 Baluchees were present. The ascension took place at 4 p.m. Great excitement prevailed as soon as the balloon went up which was very rapid. Reaching an altitude of over 7,000 feet, Miss Beaumont cut loose and landed close to the starting point. It was a wild and thrilling sight to see the entire crowd of Baluchees rushing on horses, camels, and afoot to the spot where Miss Beaumont landed. Loud were the cheers on the return of Miss Beaumont, and she was called to the Collector's house and presented with a gold medal from the Sirdars, showing their appreciation of the wonderful feat.

ALLEGED ROBBING OF A TRAM CONDUCTOR.—Satya Narayen Kundunlal, conductor of the Bombay Tramway Company, reported to the police on the 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, that about 5 o'clock that evening he was proceeding in charge of tram car, No. 177, from the Victoria Gardens to Colaba, when opposite the Byculla Railway station, Parel Road, he asked three passengers, one a Hindu and two Mahomedans, to produce their tickets. They refused to do so and, an altercation ensued between the conductor, and one of the Mahomedans, when the other Mahomedan seized him by the waist, and the third person put his hand into the cash bag and having abstracted some money, ran away, followed by his companions. The car was immediately stopped by the driver, and the conductor chased one of the men, who entered a chawl near the Byculla Railway station and disappeared, the other two men having bolted in another direction. The conductor could not manage to arrest any of them. The conductor then examined the cash bag, and found that Rs. 1-4-6 had been abstracted. He went to police-man No. 1303 E, and made a report to him, charging the three men, whom he could identify, with robbery. The police are searching for the men.

A MASONIC INSTALLATION.—"Lodge St. Andrews in the East," No. 343, S. C., held its annual installation meeting and banquet on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at the Masonic Hall, Poona. There was an unusually large gathering of Freemasons. A deputation from the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasons in India, under the presidency of the Grand Master Depute, Mr. P. N. Wadia, attended by Mr. Rustom Cama, Captain Qualtrough, Mr. Laville, Messrs. J. F. Patel, D. D. Khambatta, and Pallonji Nusserwanji, was present, and was received with the usual honours. Representatives of several other Lodges were present also. The immediate Past Master, Mr. Sandell, gave very satisfactory account of his twelve months' stewardship of the Lodge. Mr. Simmonds then installed the W. M. elect, Mr. H. R. Dawe. A sum of Rs. 100 was voted towards the funds of the Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association. After the meeting, the brethren retired to the banquet, where some excellent speeches were delivered by Mr. Wadia, Captain Newnham Smith, Messrs. Rustom Cama, Dickie, and others. Mr. Wadia also contributed an excellent Masonic recitation. A regimental band was in attendance, and altogether the meeting was highly successful.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A MINOR.—Mahadoo Khandoo, a muccadum, employed in the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Ripon Road, reported to the police at 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, that on Monday, the 11th instant, his daughter, named Nurbudda, aged eleven years, employed in the same mill, left her work and failed to return home until 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, when she came back without her gold and silver ornaments, consisting of a pair of silver bangles, a neck ornament of two gold monies, and two brass bangles. On the girl being questioned she stated that on the day in question she left her work and went to the Victoria Gardens, and whilst there a Mahomedan woman, named Aminabee, gave her some parched gram and rice, and induced her to accompany her to her house at Chutre Serang Street. On arriving at her house Aminabee took her clothes and ornaments off, and detained her against her will until the Saturday morning, when she ran away in the absence of the accused from home. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Aminabee was charged before Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping the girl Nurbudda. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to recover the ornaments, which were alleged to have been removed from her person by the accused Aminabee.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Saturday, says :—The weather has been unsettled here since I wrote to you on Thursday morning, the skies became overclouded all in a sudden, and large drops of rain fell, accompanied with strong cold wind. At Jetalser there was a shower, while at Porebunder it rained for an hour. The weather is still cloudy, and the cold wind is blowing all the day long.—There was quite a bristle yesterday evening at the Dhola station, over a dozen Europeans with their family members having come from Porebunder. These were from among the passengers on board the steamer Khedive, owned by one Dada Abdoola, and purchased from the P. and O. Company, which ran on the reef at Porebunder. Besides twenty-two European gentlemen, there were 250 abuot native passengers on board for Porebunder only who were given a free lift by the owner. All the passengers got out safely, though not without much difficulty, the steamer having gone down on one side. It is expected to float on Sunday, at high tide. Several passengers have lost their belongings while getting into boats in batch of ten and twelve. The sea is running high.—The building of the new Railway station at Bhavnagar is now sanctioned. It will be a grand one as about three lakhs rupees will be spent on it.—Someone broke into the liquor shop of Doratji Bhedwar at Verawal, during the night, and carried away Rs. 200 in cash.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckiest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

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## THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. KHEDIVE.

UP to yesterday forenoon there was no improvement in the position of the Khedive. The cyclonic weather which passed over Porebunder on Wednesday night placed her firmly on the rock, and should it not be possible to get her off during the high tide it is believed that she will never come off. The engineers in charge have had a very anxious time, especially when the steamer struck, for directly she touched she firemen made a rush for the deck, but eventually returned to the work on being reassured. The Khedive presents an extraordinary spectacle, being so very close in shore as to give one the impression that san attempt had been made to get her into the creek. She lists heavily to starboard, but is quite firm.

Various causes are assigned to the grounding of the vessel, but the passengers on board the ship best able to judge believe that it was due to the desire of the owner, who was on the bridge at the time, to bring her close to the shore. A European passenger states that when going down to take their tiffin the company's ship was in an excellent position, and everyone expected that she would soon be anchored.

They heard some rumbling noise which at once created an impression that the Khedive had gone aground. All passengers naturally rushed to to the deck. The natives were greatly confused, but they conducted themselves very well. They tried to make an attempt to get first into the boats and crafts. Capt. Clark, Mr. Moir, Mr. Hepworth, and other gentlemen on board insisted upon women and children being first conveyed to the shore. The natives having been taken to shore, European ladies and gentlemen followed. The ship having settled on a rock, the position was quite safe; Capt. Clark, Mr. Hepworth, and Mr. Moir knew this, and remained on board until Wednesday, but it was hard to give this confidence to others. The accident happened only a mile from the light house, and that was a fortunate circumstance as it afforded great facility in conveying the passengers to the shore. The captain is an Englishman, and the mate an American. The captain was taken suddenly ill, and the mate was not seen on the bridge, so practically, very responsible work was done by Capt. Clark and other gentlemen, who did their best to float the ship. The hemp-rope used in trying to float her gave way, and the position of the boat was made worse. No persons were hurt, nor was much damage done to the ship because she did not water until Wednesday evening, when she was heading direct for Porebunder, when the accident occurred, the port being about a mile and a-half distant. Hardly a quarter of an hour had passed when a shock was felt. All who had any experience of the sea at once realized that the ship had stranded, and a rush was made on to the deck. Soon after the first shock was felt, the Khedive struck again, and heeled over starboard. This caused much alarm among the passengers. It was decided to drop the anchor, but the chain snapped and the steamer settled. About the beginning of the next month the owners intended to start the Khedive on her first voyage to Natal and other South African ports, to which Messrs. Dada Abdulla and Company carry on a regular trade. Prior to this first voyage a pleasure trip was arranged for by the owners, and about three hundred guests were invited to proceed to Porebunder. Among these some 25 were Europeans and the rest natives. The vessel was to have left Bombay on the 9th but owing to some cause was delayed for a day and left this port on Sunday the 10th instant at 3 p.m. After the stranding of the ship native women, children and men were sent of the vessel in native crafts. European ladies were landed in the police boat and European gentlemen left in the craft When the Europeans were leaving the vessel was heeling over to an alarming extent. Several passengers returned to Bombay by S. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways' and some returned by Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamer Satrunji, on Wednesday, at 10 p.m.

The following European guests were on board the steamer when the accident occurred :—Captain A. C. Clarke, Mr. W. J. Hepworth, Miss and Master Hepworth, Mr. and Mrs J. K. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. T. Potts, Mr. Kelman, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. W. H. J. Church, Mr. and Mrs. O. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Prier di Saone, Professor and Miss Peterson, Miss Nigel Paton, H. D. Hogal, Mr. E. Lumbrinoudi, Mr. F. W. Shaw, Mr. C. Bolleau, Mr. John Marshall, and Mr. R. M. Watson-Smyth.

On reaching the shore some were accommodated in the Administrator's bungalow, and Rome by Mr Low, D.S.P., while others had to go to the Railway station until Messrs Shepherd and Company's steamer Satrunji brought them to Bombay.

## UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION RESULT.

THE result of the University School Final Examination was declared, yester day afternoon, at the University. Out of the 1,538 candidates who had presented themselves at the examination, only 249—a little over sixteen per cent.—were declared to have passed the test. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Abhyankar, V Vishnu | Kanvinde, V Dattatraya |
| Acharya, H Mahadev | Karindikar, M Mahadeo |
| Adhovaiya, M Ramdas | Karnajkar, E Mahadev |
| Agaskar, S Jagannath | Karki, L Timmanbhat |
| Agte, P Ramchandra | Karve, S Hari |
| Ajgavkar, N Babaji | Kavthekar, R Govind |
| Aigavkar, R Ambaji | Kazi, B Habibshib |
| Almapur, M Krishna | Khare, N Trimbak |
| Ansari, R Hidayatali | Khatanani, B Khubchand |
| Aswin, R Manekial | Khor, S Damodar |
| Athavale, S Parshuram | Kinikar, V Sakharam |
| Athavale, V Vishnu | Kolatkar, K Krishna |
| Aure, N Hari | Koti, L Balvant |
| Bagaitkar, S V shnu | Kotwal, D Ramchandra |
| Balitir, P Krishnaya | Kshatriya, L Limbabhai |
| Balichandandi, W Tarachand | Kulkarni, T Narayen |
| Balvalli, A Ganpaya | Lalit, K Nilkanth |
| Bapat, M Vishnu | Lele, A Ramchandra |
| Bapat, S Vishnu | Limaye, D Mahadev |
| Bapat, V Vishnu | Limaye, N Moreshvar |
| Basrur, B Munjunath | Lot ikar, D Anant |
| Beslekar, J Shivram | Mahadevikar, V Vaman |
| Bevur, S Gurnath | Majmundar, C Pranlal |
| Bhagwat, A Sadashiv | Mangharamani, R Gianchand |
| Bhagwat, R Balkrishna | Maniar, G Jagjivandas |
| Bhat, N Manishankar | Mankad, M Revashanker |
| Bhat, V Gano h | Mannari, G Keshav |
| Bhatt, S Chhaganlal | Marathe, B Vishnu |
| Bhave, T Keshav | Marathe, K Mahadev |
| Bhavnani, H Tapanmal | Maru K Motilal |
| Bhide, K Lakshman | Mate, T Vinayak |
| Bhise, D Balkrishna | Mehta, B Vadilal |
| Bhoymagravar B R | Mehta, J Bhagvanlal |
| Bijur L Subrao | Mehta, J Bhagvanlal |
| Borker, S Ramrao | Mehta, R Harilal |
| Butti, B Motiram | Mhaskar, R Bhaskar |
| Chandawar, R Ashwathaya | Morajkar, V Atmaram |
| Chitale, D Gopal | Nadkarni, S Subrao |
| Contractor, T Jekisondas | Nagaratti, R Shankar |
| Dabke, Balaji Daji | Namjoshi, K Sakharam |
| Dalal, B Parbhudas | Nanavati, B Nagindas |
| Dalal, G Hirabai | Narkar, B Sadashiv |
| Dandekar, B Damodar | Nipanikar, N Shrinivas |
| Dandekar, K Mahadev | Oka, N Vaman |
| Dastur, D Keshav | Oze, R Ramchandra |
| Davo, R Krishnaram | Pagadar, A Govind |
| Desai, B Shimbhai | Pandit, V Prabhashankar |
| Desai, C Keshavlal | Pandit, V M chadev |
| Desai, D Gopaljt | Paradkar, M Govind |
| Desai, D Bhulji | Paranjpe, D Lakshman |
| Desai, D Nanubhai | Parchure, J Hari |
| Desai, G Amritlal | Parikh, R Chhotalal |
| Desai, G Gopalji | Parikh, P Nat alal |
| Desai, K Shivabhai | Parkar S Mahadev |
| Desai, K Khadubhai | Patankar, A Trimbak |
| Desai, M Laksuman | Patankar, G Trimbak |
| Desai, T Purushottam | Patankar, G Raoji |
| Deshmukh, C Sakharam | Patankar, R Hari |
| Deshmukh, S Bhagvant | Patel, A Gandabhai |
| Deshpande, M Lakshman | Patel, C Rucerbhai |
| Dev, N Trimbak | Patel, D Balpitram |
| Devi, Rangrao Hari | Patel, M Otambhai |
| Devdhar, N Narayan | Patel, P Tribhuvandas |
| Devrukhkar, A Sadashiv | Pathak, V Trimbak |
| Dewlapur, B Chanabasapa | Patel, F Mallingouda |
| Dikshit, G Mahadev | Patravala, R Kadulji |
| Doade, G Vinayak | Patvardhan, M Bhikaji |
| Dravid, S Narayan | Pethkar, R Mahadev |
| Dravid, S Narayan | Pethe, G Dhondu |
| Dyahadi, B Ganesh | Phadke, K Keshav |
| Gadkari, J Rajaram | Prabhu-Desai, G Mahadev |
| Gadre, N Bapu | Prabhune, Y Pandurang |
| Gandhi, C Acharatlal | Purohit, K Balaji |
| Ganghal, S Sadashiv | Rahatekar, K Martand |
| Ganu, R Balaji | Rajahansa, S Vishnu |
| Gavli, R Murarji | Rajderkar, D Narayen |
| Ghewala, T Jamnadas | Rasbol, M Ramchandra |
| Godbole, M Mohniraj | Sakatkar, D Shivrao |
| Godbole, V Lakshman | Sathaye, V Pandurang |
| Gogte, Trimbak Hari | Sathe, V Visnnu |
| Gokhale, G Somnath | Satia, J Sankalchand |
| Gokhale, V Vasudev | Savant, S Satoram |
| Gokhale, V Narayan | Shah, A Karamchand |
| Gore, M Sakharam | Shah, C Jethabhai |
| Gounde, K Laksbman | Shah, H Manekial |
| Gupte, V Narayan | Shah, J Kalidas |
| Gurihasur, G Vishnu | Shah, J Dipchand |
| Halloona, P Aspandiarji | Shah, K Magandal |
| Honawar, M Ramrao | Shah, M Kalidas |
| Hoskot, S Vasudev | Shah, M Motichand |
| Hulikatani, T Javangouda | Shah, S Damodardas |
| Hungund, K Annarao | Shastri, G Ganpat |
| Hungund, S Bapurao | Shav, G Chunilal |
| Indapur, V Vaman | She h, C Fakirbhai |
| Ingalgikar, V Govind | Shirali, B Sitaraya |
| Jape, K Govind | Shirali, G Bhavanishankar |
| Jathar, V Vithal | Shukla, C Bhalshankar |
| Jogiekar, A Govind | Sidiki, M S H A Karim |
| Joshi, D Vishnu | Sohoni V Sadashiv |
| Joshi, D Devshanker | Sonar R Mahadev |
| Joshi, J Vaman | Suktankekar, V Anant |
| Joshi, K Atmaram | Sutaria, D Valabhdas |
| Joshi, K Vishnu | Tamhankar, G Vishnu |
| Joshi, M Vishnu | Tendulkar, D Bapuji |
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| Juvale, V Sadashiv | Vaidya, B Ganesh |
| Kachre, K Narayen | Vaidya, J Narayan |
| Kale, H Chimnaji | Vallimbe, R Keshav |
| Kamat, H Baba | Varvadekar, G Ramrao |
| Kamat, N Parshuram | Vasani, J Ramji |
| Kamblay, N Anant | Velloze, C Sabino |
| Kambandha, K Samaidas | Vidyana, A Vasudev |
| Kamdalgavkar, V Jayram | Vaithekar, M Morcshvar |
| Kanitkar, K Balvant | Bansilal Lukshmanrao |
| Kantawala, M Chunilal | Chandulal Harkisandas |
| Kantaria, B Chhotalal | Narithan Sorabshaw |

## BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE Administration report of the Bombay Presidency was issued yesterday. The Summary shows that the history of the year 1895-96 was a record of industrial, commercial, and financial improvement, but the material progress of the Presidency was to some extent retarded by the continuance of the agricultural depression which detracted from the prosperity of the preceding year. Throughout the Presidency proper the rainfall was untimely and insufficient, and the harvests, except in the Konkan and Southern Maratha Districts, were below the average, while in Sind the low and variable inundation resulted in the failure of the crops over an extensive area. But despite the generally unfavourable character of the season, accentuated by a perceptible reduction in the cultivators' stock, the cultivated area in the Presidency proper continued to increase, and the comparative ease with which the revenue was recovered was attested by a marked falling-off in the number of distraints issued. The strain on the cultivators' resources, caused by this succession of bad seasons, was, however, considerably lightened by the increased liberality with which advances were made by Government for the purchase of seed and stock as well as for the improvement of the land itself. Prices of agricultural produce generally reflected the local character of the crops in the several divisions of the Presidency, but owing to the fortunate coincidence of the areas of scanty harvests with those of unusual activity in the construction of large public works wages practically remained stationary. While the condition of the land-owning class thus left something to be desired, the prosperity of the large and increasing section of the population engaged in industrial pursuits was furthered by the development of all steam-power industries, of which the cotton-mill industry is by far the most important. And this improvement in internal industries was associated with a revival in the external commerce of the Port of Bombay, the total value of the seaborne trade rising by 5 2-3 crores. The advance was almost entirely in merchandise transactions, the variation in the aggregate transactions in treasure being insignificant, and was common to both the foreign and coasting branches of the trade. In the former of these two branches the value of the merchandise imports declined owing to the greatly diminished receipts of cotton manufactures, but that of the exports, mainly Indian produce and manufactures, considerably increased, oil-seeds being the only noteworty exception to the general expansion The Karachi trade sank slightly below its former level, the reduced imports from foreign countries more than counterbalancing the increased exports, while the value of the total transactions at Aden was the highest ever recorded. The expansion of the export trade of the Presidency ports was accompanied by an increase in the earnings of practically all main and local lines of railway, except the G. I. P. and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, which are most sensitive to fluctuations in the oil-seed traffic. At the same time the railway system under the control of the Bombay Government was extended by the opening of the Godeypore-Chitor railway, and four new lines were commenced during the year within the Presidency. Passing to the subject of protection, while the police were less successful in prosecuting offences to conviction, and the number of serious crimes slightly increased, there was a further decrease in the total volume of real crime. Civil suits rose both in number and in value, especially in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, and registration transactions continued to increase. The effects of recent fiscal legislation were visible in the financial results of the year's administration, the net surplus exceeding that of the previous year by three-fifths of a crore. Imperial Civil receipts showed a large advance mainly under the heads Land Revenue, owing to the collection of arrears and to payments in advance, Customs, owing to the longer period during which cotton duties were levied, and Excise, due to the higher rate of duty on excise opium and the larger consumption of toddy spirit, the advantage of system in Sind, involving also a reduction in expenditure, accounted for a large decrease under Forests, and the opium revenue declined owing to the smaller Chinese demand for the drug. A corresponding improvement was noticeable in Provincial receipts, the only main head showing a falling off being Forests, and although large adjustments under assignments and compensations, the reorganisation of the police forces, and larger grants for educational, medical, and sanitary purposes entailed additional expenditure, the net surplus rose from 20 to 30 lakhs of rupees. The return from the enhanced outly on sanitation and medical relief, expended for the most part in conjunction with funds administered by Local Boards and Municipalities, was apparent in the increased number of dispensaries, the new water-supply and drainage schemes undertaken in several large towns, and in the minor sanitary improvements effected during the year in many small towns and villages. Moreover, it is encouraging to find, side by side with the increasing expenditure on these objects, that for the third year in succession the death-rate of the Presidency decreased. As usual, a large number of works of administrative and public utility were carried out by the Public Works Department, not the least important being those connected with the maintenance and development of the irrigation systems in Sind. The Postal and Telegraph Departments extended their operations, and existing facilities were improved to meet the requirements of the public. Education, encouraged by more liberal contributions from Provincial Funds, continued to make satisfactory progress, the extension of the grant-in-aid system being mainly responsible for the increase in the number of schools and pupils.

PERSONNEL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Right Honourable William, Baron Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., continued to hold the post of Governor and President in Council throughout the year. The posts of Second and Third Member of Council were held by the Honourable Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., and the Honourable Mr. Arthur Charles Trevor, C.S.I., respectively, throughout the year. From 13th April 1895 until the close of the year the Honourable Mr. John Nugent acted as Temporary Member of Council in the absence of the Honourable Mr. A. C. Trevor.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

On the 30th September 1895 His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his Personal Staff, left Poona to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla, where he arrived on the 3rd October. His Excellency the Governor left Simla on the 9th October and arrived on the 10th at Delhi, whence he departed on the 11th and arrived at Agra on the following day. Leaving Agra on the 14th His Excellency arrived at Dhalisgaon on the 15th, and proceeded on the 16th to Dhulia. On the 17th October His Excellency performed the ceremonies of opening the Dhulia Water Works and the High School, and replied to the addresses which were presented to him on these occasions by the Municipality and by the Managing Board of the Building Fund Committee of the New High School. Leaving Dhulia on the 18th His Excellency the Governor arrived at Poona on the 19th October 1895.

On the 24th October 1895 His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his Personal Staff, left Poona for Kolhapur, where he arrived on the 25th and was received by the Political Agent, His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur, Sirdars, Mankaries and other officers and gentlemen. His Highness the Raja, attended by the Sirdars and Mankaries paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor at the Residency at noon, and in the afternoon a Darbar was held at the new palace to receive His Excellency the Governor. After the Darbar His Excellency, accompanied by the Political Agent, with His Highness the Raja, visited the State paddock and in the evening was present at a banquet given by His Highness the Raja in the Town Hall. On the 26th His Excellency, accompanied by the Political Agent, drove with His Highness the Raja and visited the Rajaram Tank, the Girls' School, Amabai's temple and the Hospital, subsequently leaving Kolhapur for Miraj, where he was received by the Chief of Miraj. Leaving Miraj on the 26th His Excellency the Governor arrived at Belgaum on the following day. On the 28th October His Excellency visited the public institutions and the town of Belgaum, and received and replied to an address from the Municipality. On the same day His Excellency left Belgaum and visited Castle Rock. On the following day His Excellency saw the cotton mills near Gokak and arrived at Satara on the 1st November. Having heard and replied to an address presented by the Satara Municipality, His Excellency inspected the new palace and other public offices and held a reception of European and Native gentlemen after dinner. On the 2nd November His Excellency the Governor, having previously visited a village in the neighbourhood of Satara, received visits from Native gentlemen and distributed prizes at the High School. On the same day His Excellency visited the Union Club, received and replied to an address, and later left Satara for Poona, where he arrived on the 3rd November 1895.

On the 13th November 1895 His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his Personal Staff, left Poona for Bombay, and on the 15th embarked in the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive for Karachi, arriving there on the 18th. At Keamari His Excellency was met by the Commissioner in Sind, the Collector, and the Port Officer, and on reaching the Cantonment Railway Station was received by the Judicial Commissioner, the General Officer Commanding Sind District, the Military, Naval, and Civil Officers and other gentlemen of Karachi. On arrival His Excellency the Governor was presented with an address by the Karachi Municipality to which he replied, and in the afternoon received visits from the principal Afghan Sardars, and later held a Levee in the Frere Hall. On the 19th His Excellency the Governor visited the principal local institutions and drove in Clifton. On the morning of the 20th His Excellency performed the ceremony of opening the Mansfield Import Yard, and in the afternoon inspected the Harbour and Manora forts, and left Karachi for Hyderabad, where he arrived on the 21st and was received by the Collector. Their Highnesses the Mirs and other gentlemen. His Excellency the Governor inspected the Lunatic Asylum, the Fort, and the Central Jail of Hyderabad and afterwards received visits from Their Highnesse, the four Mirs of Hyderabad. A Darbar was held at which members of the District Local Board and of the Hyderabad Municipality and the principal landowners were presented to His Excellency. On the 22nd His Excellency the Governor inspected the Civil Hospital, High School and Female Training College, laid the foundation stone of the Union Academy and returned the visits of their Highnesses the Mirs. On the 23rd His Excellency visited Tando Adam by the Kotri-Rohri Railway, and on return went to Shadipalli, departing on the 25th for Larkhana. On the 26th His Excellency, having inspected the town and sourroundings and the proposed site for the Collector's office, left Larkhana on the 27th for Shikarpur. On the 28th His Excellency the Governor visited the local institutions, including the High School and Lady Dufferin Hospital, and held a Darbar at which he received and replied to a joint address from the Shikarpur Municipal Board and the District Local Board. On the 29th, His Excellency the Governor left Shikarpur and arrived at Jacobabad. On the same day, His Excellency, having held a Darbar of Baluch Chiefs and received and replied to a joint address from the Upper Sind Frontier District Local Board and the Jacobabad Municipality, left for Quetta, which was reached on the next day. Leaving Quetta on the 3rd December, His Excellency arrived at Sukkur on the 4th and was received by the Commissioner in Sind and other European and Native Officers. His Excellency replied to an address with which he was presented by the Sukkur Municipality, and at midday received the visit of His Highness the Mir of Khairpur. In the afternoon, His Excellency performed the ceremony of opening the Sukkur water works, and paid a visit to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and other local institutions. On the morning of the 5th December, His Excellency inspected the fortifications, the petroleum oil borings, and the head works of the Sukkur Canal, and visted the island of Bukkur, and on return received the visits of the other Mirs. In the afternoon His Excellency the Governer proceeded by steamer to Pir Saboo in His Highness the Mir of Khairpur's territory and returned His Highness's visit. His Excellency spent the succeeding days until the 13th when he arrived at Kotri, on a river steamer, first proceeding to see the Kashmor Bund and the head works of the Begari Canal, and afterwards returning to Sukkur, and thence further down to Kotri. From this place His Excellency arrived at Karachi on the 14th, and having performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Municipal buildings, embarked later in the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, arriving at Bombay on the 16th December 1895.

On the 2nd February 1896, His Excellency the Governor left Bombay for Chinchli where he arrived on the 3rd, and returned to Bombay on the 5th February 1896.

On the 14th February 1896, His Excellency the Governor left Bombay for Ahmedabad, where he arrived on the 15th, receiving and replying to an address from the Mehmadabad Municipality *en route*. At Ahmedabad His Excellency received an address from the Ahmedabad Municipality to which he replied, and cut the first sod of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway. His Excellency also visited the Female Training College and performed the ceremony of opening the Bholanath Literary Institute for women, and returned to Bombay on the 19th February 1896.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Although the dissensions which prevailed between the Hindu and Musalman communities throughout the Presidency in preceding years had for the most part subsided during the year under report, party feeling had not entirely disappeared. In the town of Porbandar in the Kathiawar Political agency, where the relations between the parties had been for some time strained, the passing of a Muhammadan procession on July 4th, 1895, through the quarter inhabited by Hindu Fishermen, was the occasion of a serious riot. The Hindus attacked the processionists with the result that three Muhammadans were killed and twenty-four seriously injured, while of the Hindus only five sustained serious injuries. A disturbance also occured at Dhulia in the Kandesh district, the occasion being the passage of a Ganpati procession in the vicinity of a Muhammadan mosque. A party of Muhammadans, who had been concealed within the mosque, assailed the small body of police, stationed round the building as a measure of precaution, with sticks and stones before the arrival of the procession. An attack was also made on the District Magistrate, who was standing near one of the doors of the mosque, and the police fired on the rioters. Order was at once restored, and the procession passed unmolested. Four Musalmans were killed and a number wounded. The occurrence was the only violent manifestation of religious animosity in British territory during the year, and it appears to have been due to the precautionary measures taken that an attack on the processionists was frustrated, and that the loss of life was not only small, but was confined to the aggressive party.

OTHER EVENTS.

During the year the State police dealt successfully with an outbreak of outlawry at Junagadh in Kathiawar, and the British police were no less successful in suppressing a gang of outlaws in Sind, and one of dacoits in Belgaum.

The year was marked by more than usual activity as regards the extension of railway communications within the Presidency. The first sod of the Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway was cut by His Excellency the Governor on the 15th February 1896, and work was also commenced on the Barsi Light Railway, the Vishvamitri-Padra Extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway, and on the Rajkot-Jamnagar Railway. The Godeypore-Chitor Railway which is under the control of the Government of Bombay, though not within the Presidency, was opened for traffic.

The Tariff Act VIII of 1894 was further amended by Act III of 1895, which abolished the duty on raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing thread, and reduced the duty on cotton piece-goods from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent. *ad valorem*. At the same time the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896 was passed, and Act XVII of 1894 was repealed, the effect of the new being to subject all cotton goods manufactured in Indian mills to anexcise duty of 3½ per cent. These Acts came into force in February 1896, and consequently had comparatively little effect during the year under report.

Other events are described under their appropriate headings, none being of sufficient importance to merit special notice here.

NATIVE STATES.

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over some 350 Native States scattered over every division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth, and civilization. The principal features of the year's administration of the more important States or Agencies are briefly noticed below, and shown in more detail in the body of the report. Notwithstanding that the season was generally unfavourable in all the Gujarat States, crime was on the whole less prevalent, and the steady improvement of the moral and material condition of the people suffered no check. In the Kathiawar Agency, the period under review was marked by the death of His Highness Sir Vibhaji, K.C.S.I., Jam Saheb of Navanagar, on the 28th April 1895, and the province suffered another great loss by the death of His Highness Sir Takhatsinghji, G. C. S. I., L. L. D., Maharaja of Bhavnagar, on the 29th January 1896. The former was succeeded by a minor heir, and the latter by his elder son Kumar Bhavsinghji, who was installed on the 10th February 1896. A gang of outlaws in Junagadh committed a series of outrages before their career was cut short by the joint efforts of the State's police and the Baroda officials, and a serious riot between Hindus and Muhammadans, in connection with which thirty-two offenders were subsequently convicted and punished, disturbed the peace of Porbandar. In Sind the rapid and orderly progress of reform in every branch of the administration of the Khairpur State was gratifying, while under the Aden Agency the entire exposure of trade on the Somali Coast continued uninterrupted.

[The various native States and Government departments are separately reviewed.]

## THE LATE DR. MANSER.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution was issued yesterday referring to the death of Surgeon-Major R. Manser, M.D., First Physician, J. J. Hospital. The Resolution reads as follows :—

The Governor in Council has received with extreme regret this intimation of the death of the late Surgeon-Major R. Manser, M.D., and desires to express his sense of the grave loss which Government, the profession of which Dr. Manser was a distinguished ornament, and the public generally, have sustained by his untimely decease. The late Dr. Manser was eminently as a physician and discharged all his duties with conspicuous ability, untiring zeal, and a thoroughness, which, during the past few weeks, when he had, the Governor in Council believes, to deal with many plague cases, must have involved a severe strain on his physical strength and all his faculties. His death in the circumstances can only be regarded as a public calamity.

A MAN with unrealised ambitions was Herr Georg von Bunsen, who has just died. He was the son of a peasant farmer, who ultimately became Prussian Ambassador in London under Frederick William IV. Herr Bunsen sought to become a popular politician, but he ran counter to Bismarck, who never forgave him. One instance of the Iron Chancellor's resentment towards him is furnished by the fact that he prevented young officers of the Guards from attending Bunsen's social receptions in Berlin. He had English tastes, and spoke and wrote our language with facility. He was a frequent contributor to English magazines. Indeed, it was said of him that he was more of a literary man than a politician.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

IN the fifty-eighth report of the Bank of Bombay the Directors submit to the Shareholders a Statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 31st December last.

They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of ..... Rs. 7,3,537 0 3
to which has to be added the balance carried forward from the previous half-year .... „ 2,42,109 12 1

making together ..... Rs. 9,74,646 12 4
which they have decided to apply as under :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax ..... | 6,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Bonus at the rate

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 30 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED.—A thoroughly COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT. Security required. Apply LONGMANS, GREEN and Co., 32 Hornby Road, Bombay.

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INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

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AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. R. BAPTY'S furniture, piano, brougham, horse, ladies' cycle, etc., at Mount Road, Mazagon, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

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|---|---|---|
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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

THE latest telegrams through Reuter dealing with matters calling for notice in this column were referred to in our Report under Saturday evening's date, and we now give below our usual weekly comparative Statement regarding the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 147,000 | 123,000 | 211,000 |
| " Exports to U. Kingdom | 127,000 | 98,000 | 135,000 |
| " Continent | 104,000 | 55,000 | 132,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 5,255,000 | 3,767,000 | 5,703,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 2,127,000 | 1,183,000 | 2,105,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 1,697,000 | 1,285,000 | 2,058,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 1,120,000 | 1,013,000 | 1,035,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 4,280,000 | 4,022,730 | 4,822,850 |
| " " Surats | 145,000 | 225,440 | 114,440 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,147,000 | 1,383,590 | 1,922,260 |
| " London | 20,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| American Afloat | 320,000 | 196,500 | 447,000 |
| East Indian " | 11,000 | 15,000 | 2,000 |
| Total | 1,498,000 | 1,583,090 | 2,377,260 |
| Price of Middling Americans | 3 31-32d. | 4 1-2d. | 3 1-16d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3 29-32d. | 3 11-16d. | 2 5-8d. |
| Difference | 5-32d. | 13-16d. | 7-16d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shews the following changes:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Dec. Rs. | 5,63,240 |
| " " Branches | " " | 2,91,172 |
| Other " | Inc. " | 5,92,342 |
| Government Securities | Dec. " | 59,921 |
| Other authorised " | Unchanged. | |
| Loans | Dec. " | 9,53,156 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | " " | 6,52,703 |
| Balances with other Banks | Inc. " | 53,694 |
| Cash | " " | 14,69,165 |

There was less demand for monetary accommodation during the week ending on Saturday evening than in the week preceding; but the commodity remained very scarce, and the rates of discount at the Presidency Bank, and in the open market remained at ten per cent. for the minimum. The trade demand for Money, however, continues to be very slack, as might be expected in the present state of trade in this city, and the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day discloses a falling off in that direction of close upon 22 lakhs, against an increase of 3¼ lakhs shown by the previous Return, the decrease on the present occasion having been due to some addition to Private deposits, and a material decrease both in Loans and Bills Discounted. The increase in the Bank's Cash Balance at the end of last week was 14¼ lakhs, at 120¼ lakhs, the difference between this and the amount of the decrease in trade requirements being accounted for by withdrawals of Government Deposits at the Bank's Head Office and Branches aggregating some 8¼ lakhs.

COTTON, WHEAT, and SEEDS.—No business has transpired to-day in either of these markets, for export or local consumption, dealers having generally absented themselves in presence of the bubonic Fever scare.

This morning's official telegraphic weather and crop reports advise a fall of about an inch and a-quarter of rain at Umritsar; of an inch and a-half at Ferozpore; and of 11 cents at Delhi; but over the rest of the Cotton area fine, bright seasonable weather had prevailed since the date of our last report. Arrivals of Cotton at the district marts in the Bengal and Oomrawattee cricles, where picking was general, were still small; as there were also in Broach and in those districts of the Dhollera circle where picking had partially begun. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the Cotton plants were withering for want of moisture.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 9,907 bales. |
| Wheat | 724 cwts. |
| Gingelly | 2,140 " |
| Rice | 31,794 " |

EXCHANGE opened quiet and weak at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There were no Merchants' Bills offering, and there having been some enquiry for Bank remittance, rates receded, and closed quiet as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 3-32d. per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 3-32d. " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 3 5-32d. " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 3 9-32d. " |
| Francs do. | 1' 60 3-4d. " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 99 11-16 for cash, and 99 15-16 for the next settlement, and advanced therefrom to 99 15-16 and 100 1-8 for 3¼ per Cents in the two positions respectively, closing at par for Money and 100 3-16 for Account, 98, nominal, having been quoted for Threes. The tone of the market has been quiet, however, and little actual business reported.

SHARES.—We have again to make no change in the quotations in our usual list, this market remaining virtually closed in the continued absence of dealers.

### THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 16th January, compared with the Statement of 9th January, 1897:—

| LIABILITIES. | Jan. 9. Rs. | Jan. 16. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 62,00,000 | 62,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 56,49,932 | 50,85,712 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 18,48,481 | 15,57,312 |
| Other Deposits | 2,82,52,503 | 2,88,44,746 |
| Post Bills | 7,431 | 6,209 |
| Credits, undrawn | 23,45,527 | 24,63,118 |
| | Rs.. 5,43,03,897 | 5,41,58,096 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,12,78,771 | 1,12,18,850 |
| Other authorised Securities | 40,10,120 | 40,10,120 |
| Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 55,92,486 | 55,89,664 |
| Loans do. do. | 1,12,87,360 | 1,03,34,104 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,06,72,693 | 1,02,19,985 |
| Dead Stock | 4,12,536 | 4,12,536 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 21,275 | 21,222 |
| Bullion | ..... | ..... |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,30,036 | 2,83,730 |
| Cash | 1,05,98,720 | 1,20,67,885 |
| Rs.. | 5,43,03,897 | 5,41,58,096 |

### OPIUM REVENUE.

THE Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1896-97, up to 13th January 1897, are as follows:—

| | In Jan. 1897. Bengal. | In Dec. 1896. Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate | 42,50,000 | 12,50,000 | 54,75,000 |
| Actual | 35,38,725 | 5,88,600 | 44,27,325 |
| Better than Estimate | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Worse than Estimate | 6,96,175 | 3,11,400 | 9,97,675 |

TEN sales of Bengal Opium and nine months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

| | To end of Jan. 1897. Bengal. | To end of Dec. 1896. Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate | 4,22,50,000 | 1,28,00,000 | 5,50,50,000 |
| Actual | 4,13,57,700 | 1,00,34,975 | 5,13,92,675 |
| Better than Estimate | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Worse than Estimate | 8,92,300 | 27,65,025 | 36,57,325 |

### GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·67 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 3,000 | 7,900 | 20 | 10,920 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 22 | 56 | ... | 78 |
| For previous 18 weeks of half-year. | 59,411 | 1,92,195 | 2,575 | 2,54,181 |
| Total for 19 weeks | 62,411 | 2,00,095 | 2,565 | 2,65,101 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 4,002 | 15,411 | 29 | 19,462 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 35 | 134 | ... | 169 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 57,566 | 1,63,909 | 1,211 | 2,21,786 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,549
Increase to date ..... " 43,315

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CADELL—January 12, at Jodhpur, James Dalmahoy Cadell Lieutenant, Central India Horse, of typhoid fever.
STUART—January 14, at the Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, of diarrhœa, Annie Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. George Stuart, Senior, aged 63.
WILCOX—January 14, at Hazaribagh, F. Wilcox, late of the Bengal Police.
WOOD—January 14, at Sialko', Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mackenzie Macdonald Wood, I.S.C., Sessions Judge, suddenly, of heart disease, aged 52.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1897.


WHEN the public are told that if the present epidemic be "permitted to run its course in Bombay it will become endemic, which means that it will be not months but years before it disappears"—it is well to turn to the latest and most authoritative pronouncement on the question of the usual duration of such outbreaks. Dr. J. F. Payne, whose admirable monograph on the plague, embodying the results of the latest research on the subject at Hongkong and elsewhere, is referred to in another column, states that "Epidemics of plague always seem to terminate spontaneously, usually in from three to six months." Assuming that the pestilence now in our midst follows the course that such epidemics always take, we may look forward with reasonable confidence to a subsidence of the disease in six or eight weeks' time. The probability is that the sickness will disappear when the hot weather sets in about the middle of March. As we observed yesterday, there is nothing in such an anticipation, founded on the known analogies of such visitations to warrant any relaxation of the measures in force for the cleansing of the city and the disinfection of houses. Quite the contrary. Any respite from the epidemic should be utilised to the utmost to make a recurrence impossible by destroying the nidus without which the fatal germs cannot exist. Houses unfit for human habitation must be made habitable, or if that be impracticable, they must be removed to give place to a better class of building. The slums must be abolished; the drainage completed; the subsoil drained; the kutchra carried to a safe distance from the city; the pestilential cemeteries within the precincts of the town closed. The people must be taught to keep the premises occupied by them reasonably clean, and not to set all sanitary regulations at defiance. When these things are done Bombay can bid defiance to the plague. The action of Government is only called for so far as it may be necessary to amend the Municipal Act to give the necessary powers to the executive. Even as the law stands a great deal can be done, and a great deal has been and is being done to place the city in a better position to withstand the spread of dangerous disease. We must guard against the possibility of a recrudescence which might well bring a more virulent type than that now amongst us. There is nothing that need alarm us in that possibility; we can easily guard against such a return of the disease by taking the necessary precautions on the necessary scale, and above all with the necessary promptitude.

ON another important point the inferences drawn by Dr. Payne from the experience of recent years is reassuring. We have already shown that the apprehensions that the pestilence will be diffused over India from this city as a focus are not well founded. Dr. Payne writes:—"With regard to the mode of transmission, it should be observed that, according to old and sound tradition, the plague does not spread when it is sporadic, but only when it is in an epidemic form. Furthermore, its diffusibility varies as much as its contagiosity in the narrower sense, being very marked in great epidemics, very slight or self-limited in others. Many epidemics have burnt themselves out on the spot, or travelled but a few miles; others have spread over whole continents. Generally successive epidemics if unchecked cover each time a somewhat wider area." Again he says: "The rate of extension is variable, but is generally slow. Plague has taken weeks or months to pass from one side of a city to another; it creeps along from point to point so as to be compared by some to a drop of oil on paper. Such gradual extension suggests the slow progress of a virus in the soil itself, and probably that is in some places the explanation; but obviously only transmission through short distances can be thus accounted for. . . . Transmission by the air cannot be said to be impossible, and was once much dreaded; but while this may be possible through distances measured by yards it can hardly be so through distances measured by miles." We need not let our fears outstrip the pestilence.

IT is estimated that the total direct expenditure upon the relief works in charge of the Public Works Department in the Presidency up to March 31 next will be thirty-five lakhs, while that on works carried out under civil employ has been put down at eight lakhs. If to these figures be added the forty lakhs of revenue to be suspended, we get a total loss incurred by the Famine in the Bombay Presidency of 83 lakhs. The addition of the many items of expenditure which, while produced by famine, have to be debited to general heads, will bring up the loss for the year that closes on March 31st to considerably over a crore of rupees. In the Budget for 1897-98, the final draft of which has just been considered by the Governor-in-Council prior to its transmission to Sir James Westland, the P. W. D. outlay in regard to famine relief is put down at sixty lakhs. The works to which these amounts are being allotted could probably be done in ordinary times at about one-fourth of the outlay now involved. It is an utterly fallacious theory that, because the wages of the relief workers are fixed upon a mere subsistence ration, Government is getting roads constructed "on the cheap." Most of the hands employed are entirely unaccustomed to the work, and the proportion of women and children in receipt of this form of relief is so greatly in excess of that of men, as to lead to the suspicion that, in some cases, the women are sent to the camps while the men remain in their villages. The work turned out by the women is very small, for up-country they are far less accustomed to hard non-domestic labour than the wives of the artizans and coolies of the Presidency city. Generally speaking they only help their husbands in the fields by occasionally weeding the crops, and by assisting at harvest time. The relaxation of the distance test exacted in the last famine, has been carried out with the humane object of keeping village communities together as much as possible, and preventing the disintegration which twenty years ago produced a large body of homeless wanderers after the famine was at an end. But in removing this evil, by abandoning the distance test, the revised Code has opened the door for the abuse of provisions made by the State to prevent starvation. Two political organisations in Poona have sent agents round the districts to explain the provisions of the Famine Code with a view to make the workers familiar with every privilege or concession that it gives them, and they are urged to take full advantage of them. The use the people make of this information is seen in the ingenious way in which they obtain the benefits of daily instead of weekly payments, provided for new comers to the works. The relief operations being conducted near their homes, it is an easy matter to take French leave after working a fortnight or so, and then to appear a few days later at the same or some neighbouring camp. This practice, which has been resorted to rather freely, not only gives a chance to the people to be paid their wages daily—it also enables them to have a day or two's rest while actually at the camp. Some time is necessarily occupied in marshalling new comers, finding out their capabilities, and assigning work to them. As their pay starts from the hour of admission, the workers do not mind how many times they are subjected to these preliminaries. It is only to be regretted that politicians should be found in India, who, however good their motives may be, are so lacking in judgment as to promote amongst the people a spirit of discontent rather than of thankfulness. There is not much to choose between this conduct and that of the Social Democratic Federation in England that ascribes the famine not to failure of rains but to "the official policy of greed and oppression," and proves its protestations of sympathy with the Indian people by denouncing the raising of Famine Funds as "spurious charity." The fact that petty deceptions such as we have described are practised by ignorant people who know nothing of the Code, save what is told them by peripatetic politicians, renders the duty of Government to provide food for them none the less urgent, and the duty of the charitable public to render a helping hand to the distressed none the less real and pressing. In this connection we may mention that his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal has subscribed Rs. 2,500 to the local Famine Fund. It may be hoped that this example will be followed by other Native Chiefs and that the fund will soon go up to a figure in keeping with the traditional liberality of the people of this Presidency.

THE Health Department is labouring under grave difficulties at the present time in serving notices and summonses on owners of houses for sanitary requirements, owing to the absence of the owners. We understand the Magistrates insist upon the service of notices and summonses being in due legal form, but surely this is not the time for red tape in such matters. A serious responsibility is incurred in delaying the carrying out of important work, and the Magistrates should assist the Municipal Executive so far as is practicable in compelling owners of house properties to comply with demands for lime-washing and other necessary sanitary measures. If the strict letter of the law interferes with a work of disinfection essential to the general safety, the Government should give the necessary orders, to be covered as soon as convenient by an Act of Indemnity. Lord Harris' Government took action in that sense during the riots. Captain Walshe, governor of the House of Correction, admitted into the prison hundreds of persons arrested without warrant on a general charge of rioting. He applied to the Government by telegraph stating what he had done and asking for sanction and indemnity. The telegraph brought the order to retain such prisoners in custody, relying on an indemnity from Government. The present emergency is beyond all comparison more serious than that of the riots of August, 1893, which were over and done within a week. No technical formality should be allowed to stand in the way of the prompt disinfection of affected houses—or of any other measure necessary for the protection of health and life from a danger far transcending that of a flying brickbat or the blow of a cudgel.

IT is impossible to mistake the gravity of the announcement that Dr. Bergmann has been summoned to St. Petersburg to operate on an osseous growth on the cranium of the Tsar Nicholas II. The growth is attributed to the sword cut inflicted on him by a Japanese desperado on his homeward journey after his tour in India. The verti go, ascribed to excessive overwork, shows that the symptoms are undoubtedly severe. When in Paris the marked difference between the health and good spirits of the Czarina and the pallor and fatigue and visible ill-health of the Czar was a subject of anxious comment. The selection of Dr. Bergmann for the necessary operation is not only a high compliment to the skill and fame of that well-known German specialist, but is in itself an indication of the serious view taken of his Majesty's condition by the Imperial family. Dr. Bergmann was in attendance on the Emperor Frederick during his fatal illness, and his diagnosis was from the first unfavourable, in marked opposition to that of Sir Morel Mackenzie, who maintained that the affliction from which the Kaiser was suffering was not cancer. Bergmann proved to be in the right, and he made a savage assault on the reputation and competence of the English surgeon for what he more than insinuated was a wilful error. Sir Morel Mackenzie refuted that charge, and retorted with equal outspokenness on the clumsiness and brutality of his German colleague. That unedifying controversy quite groundlessly involved the good name of Dr. Berg mann in some of the odium attaching to those who were anxious to exclude the Crown Prince Frederick from the Throne, incurable disease being a disqualification for that exalted position. The remembrance of the prominent part assigned by an unkind destiny to the distinguished surgeon in the closing scene of the Emperor Frederick's brief reign makes this summons to perform a dangerous operation at St. Petersburg perturbing, if not ominous.

DR. J. CANTLIE, who has observed 5,000 cases of plague, gives reasons for regarding the term plague as unscientific. Having enumerated the nine designations by which the pestilence at Hongkong was known, to say nothing of those applied to the same disease in Persia, Mesopotamia, Russia, and Africa, —and the term rat-plague in various parts of Asia—he says: "The term plague is not one which helps us to place the complaint in its proper scientific niche in the category of disease. The word conveys the idea of an unusual disease attacking many persons and attended by a high mortality, but that gives it no scientific value any more than the 'Wan Yik'—signifying a disease of high mortality—of the Chinese. Were I to attempt to classify plague, I should place it among the specific fevers and particularise it under the name of "polyadenites" and individualise it still further as "malignant polyadenites"—that is to say, malignant glandular fever. For our part we prefer the simpler scientific designation, bubonic fever, suggested by highly competent and distinguished experts in this city, who hold, as Dr. Cantlie does, that "plague" does not specify the disease, while its evil connotation implying an appalling mortality renders it dangerously misleading.

WE are glad to see that Dr. Pollen, the Collector of Bombay, has taken practical measures to carry into effect the appeal made by the Health Officer in these columns a few days ago for help for the suffering poor, whose poverty has been intensified or caused by the prevailing epidemic. Many cases of destitution have come to the notice of medical men in connection with the death of bread-winners from plague, and the lives of others who have been attacked might often have been saved had they been able to procure the comparatively inexpensive stimulants or remedies suggested by the doctors. The originator of the fund has done wisely, in view of the many calls now being made on the help of the charitable, to limit the subscription to twenty rupees. The fact that such a small limit has been fixed should lead to a more widespread response to the appeal than would otherwise be the case.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution was issued, last evening, dealing with the appeal to and organisation of private charity for the relief of distress due to famine in India and the formation of general relief, funds under section 153 of the Famine Relief Code for relief of distress in the districts of the Northern Division.

AT a meeting of the local legal profession held, last evening, it was resolved "that the May vacation be anticipated, and that a vacation commence on 1st February next to last for seven weeks from that date, be directed by the Chief Justice and Judges to the ordinary May vacation being dispensed with, due provision being made for disposal of urgent business."

IN the present state of Bombay, the schools under the Joint-Schools Committee were not opened in the usual course, after the Christmas vacation. The schools will be closed till the end of this month.

A MOVEMENT is afoot to raise a suitable memorial to the late Nurse Joyce who died of plague, contracted whilst attending the late Dr. Manser. Nurse Joyce though young, was very popular, her bright, cheery ways endearing her to the patients she attended. And these were many, for she not only nursed scores of Europeans in St. George's Hospital, but there was scarcely a district in the Presidency to which she had not been called on some errand of mercy. We shall be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT-GENERAL Commanding will, during his stay in Bombay reside at Government House, Malabar Point. The Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, will reside at the Cooperage.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, when the debate on the Municipal Budget for the ensuing year was resumed, Mr. Roughton moved that the amount of general tax be adopted less 20 per cent. His argument was that the estimates were prepared by the Commissioner and revised by the Standing Committee under entirely different circumstances from those existing in Bombay. Mr. George Cotton, Mr. G. W. Cuffe and others were opposed to this, on the ground that it was purely a speculation to say at present to what extent the budget estimates would be effected, as none knew when the present state of things would improve. On a division, Mr. Roughton's amendment was rejected by an overwhelming majority, only the proposer and the seconder voting for it. Dr. Bhalchandra's motion for passing the item of general tax at Rs. 1,942,000, was carried *nem. con.*

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th December, 1896, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 367

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### LOSS OF THE R. I. M. STEAMER WARREN HASTINGS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

Reuter's agent at Port Louis telegraphs that the Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings was totally wrecked at Reunion on the 13th instant.

All the troops on board were saved, and arrived at Port Louis to-day in the steamer Lalpoora.

### THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Fund now amounts to £83,000.

Colonel Raymond Paley and Messrs. Wills of Bristol have each given £1,000, Lord Salisbury £250, Lord Lansdowne £200, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company £500.

### THE DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION AND THE FAMINE.

JAN. 17.

The Social Democratic Federation has issued a Manifesto ascribing the Indian Famine to the official policy of greed and oppression. It describes the Famine Fund as a hypocritical attempt to cover the iniquity by spurious charity.

### ACTIVITY OF THE DERVISHES.

A large force of Dervishes is close to Agordat, and it is believed the entire force at Ghedaref follows.

### PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON THE PLAGUE.

Italy has invited the Powers to a Conference on the plague.

### THE IMPORTED ARTICLES FROM INDIA WHICH ARE PROHIBITED.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Prefects of Northern Italy have prohibited the import of Indian cotton.

France and Belgium have prohibited the import of rags from India, and also soiled linen and similar articles likely to be infected.

### HOSPITAL SHIP FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

JAN. 17.

The Government has hired the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Malacca as a hospital ship for the West Coast of Africa.

### SERIOUS CONDITION OF THE TSAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 17.

Dr. Bergmann has been summoned here to operate on H. I. M. the Tsar in order to prevent the extension of the osseous growth on his Imperial Majesty's cranium due to the assault made on him when in Japan.

This added to excessive overwork has caused attacks of vertigo.

### THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 18.

People are still coming from Bombay to Poona in great numbers, every train being packed up with men, women, and children. Yesterday and to-day a large number of Khojas came, and are located in the Civil Lines and other principal parts of the town.

Only one case was admitted in the Sassoon Hospital to-day, and two deaths occurred.

The total number of cases and deaths in the city of Poona from the 19th December to the 17th January are 32 cases, 29 of which proved fatal, and 3 are still sick. Of these 20 were indegenous, and 12 imported from Bombay.

[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Falkland left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here, yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN, 18.

French mail steamers Armana Behic, from Suez, Yarra, from China, and Orient steamer Oruba, from Suez arrived.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 14-32 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 112 3-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 7-8 |
| Bar Silver | 29 11-16 |

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIUATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Macao interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manyan and Tingyueh.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

Press Telegrams at reduced rates may now be sent to Hongkong at 11 annas and to Shanghai at 1 rupee per word.

Following are revised rates via Bombay, Aden, Bagomayo, Cape Colony, (except Port Nolloth) Natal, other places, rupees four annas three per word. British South African Co. and British East African Co. rupees four annas six. Port Nolloth rupees four, annas fifteen. Majunga, rupees four annas nine. Rate for Portuguese State telegrams, Cape Colony, except Port Nolloth and Natal, rupees four, annas four. Mombasa and Zanzibar rupees three annas thirteen, Port Nolloth rupees five, British and Portuguese State, Laurenzo, Marquis Mosambique, rupees three annas three, British Governmen only Port Nulloth, rupees three, annas fifteen.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 18th January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | .. p.m. | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 18 | 2 | 31 p.m. | ... | 26 |
| Suez | 18 | 2 | 45 p.m. | ... | 10 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 18th January, 1897.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 47 | .. | 1 |
| „ Karachi | ... | 41 | ... | 2 |
| „ Madras | ... | 13 | ... | 1 |

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 70·5 |

MONDAY.—JANUARY 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 70·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 74·4 |
| 2 p.m. | 75·5 |
| 4 p.m. | 74·3 |

## THE R. I. M. S. WARREN HASTINGS WRECKED.

### STRUCK ON THE COAST OF REUNION.

### ONLY TWO NATIVE HANDS LOST.

THE opening month of the year 1897 will be memorable in the annals of Western India as one in which disaster succeeded disaster. To the dark list of famine, pestilence, and railway accident, has now to be added the loss of the newest and finest boat of the Indian Marine Service. A telegram was received by Captain J. Falle, Acting Director of the Royal Indian Marine, shortly after 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, intimating the total loss of the Warren Hastings under the command of Captain Holland off Saint Phillipe, a village on the south coast of Reunion. The island is a French possession in the Indian Ocean, longitude 55, latitude 22, 764 miles in extent, and is within a day's journey of the important British possession of Mauritius. The particulars received up to the present are somewhat meagre, but the telegram shows that the disaster took place in the early hours of the morning of Thursday last, the 14th instant. At 2-20 a.m., the night being very dark, and while it was raining hard, the good ship went ashore at the village named which is on the south-east corner of Reunion Island.

Notwithstanding the darkness of the night, the loss of life was extremely small, only two native servants being lost. The whole of the crew and the soldiers on board, 1,232 men in all, were saved, and by 5-30 a.m. had been safely landed. The chart of this port shows the coast to be very steep, and the boat evidently ran straight up on to the shore, the passengers and crew landing over her bows. Of course it is not possible to state definitely what the cause of the disaster was at this stage, and this will probably not be known until the matter has been made the subject of official investigation. But it is believed to have been due to the strong northerly current prevailing at the time. The fact that this part of the Indian Ocean is subjected to severe cyclonic disturbances certainly bears out the theory.

The Warren Hastings left Bombay on December 10 last under the command of Captain G. Holland, D. S. O., for Mauritius and the Cape. She took the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, consisting of twenty-one officers, two ladies, 712 non-commissioned officers and men, seventeen women, and twenty-one children. After landing the troops at Cape Town, the Warren Hastings took on board the York and Lancashire Regiments, and on the 5th instant set sail for Mauritius. Eleven days later she struck off the island of Reunion, as already, stated and gradually sank. Her fore deck is the only part of the vessel now visible. The whole of the luggage was lost; but the full complement on board, 1,232 souls were landed, with the exception of the two native servants already referred to.

The men of the York and Lancashire Regiments were entrained at the village together with the crew for Fort Galleb, where they were embarked on board the British India steamer Lalpoora. They were taken there in to St. Lewis, the capital of Mauritius, where they are at present, and from whence Commander Holland sent the telegram announcing the occurrence. The Lalpoora is now being fitted up for the conveyance of the troops to Bombay, and this work will take about a week. The Warren Hastings was due here on the 27th of the present month, and it may be expected that the Lalpoora will arrive about the beginning of the second week of February. She is well able to bring the whole complement to Bombay, for singularly enough she is the sistership of the boat which brought troops from Aden from off the Malabar, when that old transport broke down. The news of the disaster, which was not made known until late in the afternoon, caused considerable excitement, and numerous enquiries were made respecting it and the safety of those on board of Captain Falle, the Acting Director, and other authorities of the Marine. An official enquiry will take place upon the arrival of the officers in Bombay.

There is no ship in the Indian Marine of which the authorities had greater reason to be proud than the one which now lies the total wreck off the coast of Reunion. She was the newest as well as the largest of the fleet, having only been placed in commission some four years ago. She was designed by Sir Edward Reed, and so far as her appearance went looked a magnificent craft, ship-shape, clean, and just the sort of vessel one would choose to make a voyage in. The builders entrusted with the work were the Naval Construction and Armaments Co., Ld., Barrow-in-Furness.

The displacement of the vessel was 5,008 tons, length 350ft, breadth 49ft. 3 inches, depth 29ft. She was fitted with twin screws, and triple expansion engines of the latest pattern, which developed the respectable speed of 17 knots on the measured mile. The size of the cylinder was 24½, 39, and 62 inches, and a 45-inch stroke, the engines being designed to work at 120 revolutions per minute. Steam was supplied by 8 boilers of the latest pattern, each boiler being 15 feet in diameter, and 10 feet long with a total heating surface of 16,353 square feet. Her bunkers hold 674 tons of coal, and she could steam comfortably thirty days at ten knots an hour without recoaling. Her interior fiting was a triumph of naval architecture, and did credit both to the eminent designer and the builders. The important fact was not forgotten that the Warren Hastings was intended to carry troops in a hot climate, and the number of neat little contrivances there to keep up a cool draught of air running from stem to stern of the vessel was wonderful. The task before the designer and builders was to give adequate accommodation to 1,100 European troops, or 1,500 native troops, 29 officers, and a small number of ladies. This accommodation was found on three docks. The spar deck was used for the usual deck house and necessities for working the ship, and afforded splendid stretch of over 300 feet on which troops could be easily exercised. On the second deck were the military officers' quarters, the saloon, ladies' quarters, ship's officers' berths' and spaces for troops. The lower deck was entirely arranged for the accommodation of troops. The officers' cabins were fine airy rooms, with every accommodation and comfort. The saloon was a splendid apartment capable of dinning forty-eight persons. The soldiers' reserves were fine large spaces, and although Tommy Atkins was not bored with comforts, the facilities given him for a clean, healthy passage were many. There was plenty of room for Mr. Atkins aboard the Warren Hastings and his wife coming in for her share of attention from the design. The vessel was fitted throughout with the electric light, and had powerful hydraulic machinery for removing baggage and for moving the ship. The bottom of the vessel was on the celular principle, and the whole of the hull was divided into seven water-tight compartments, and had also longitudinal bulk-heads in the engine-rooms. She carries ten boats and one steam pinnace, also six collapsible boats. The Warren Hastings had also a pretty row of teeth, and was capable of making herself disagreeable if necessity had arrison. She was fitted with arrangements for mounting six 4·7 inch quick-firing guns, also ten 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns. There was magazine accommodation, shell rooms, and on her upper bridge was fitted a 25,000 candle power search-light. She was the principal boat employed in taking the Indian Contingent to Suakin last hot weather, and H. E. the Viceroy when feeling unwell has on more than one occasion had a cruise in her.

## DR. POLLEN ON THE SCARE.

SPEAKING at the People's Free Library, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Pollen urged upon his audience, both in English and Hindustani, the desirability of each member of the community doing his best to repress the spreading scare, and allay the existing panic. He said it was no easy matter to do this, for like the lie, if a panic, especially in an Eastern city, once got half-an-hour's start it could not easily be overtaken. He blamed some of the leading newspapers, and anonymous and irresponsible advisers of fantastically drastic measures for the flight of the people, and for the terror created amongst the timid. He described the prevailing sickness as probably due to climatic atmospheric influences acting on congenial environments, and as, in many respects, resembling the outbreak of influenza at home. He said it was all very well to talk learnedly of microbes, and bell-shaped, bulldog faced bacilli, and their antics; but the thing to find out was—how these little fungi arose, and how they could best be rapidly and readily destroyed. It was little or no comfort to be told that we all had such mischievous little things in our organisms like hairs, or straws, or dirt, or gnats, or flies in amber. The things we know are neither rich nor rare, we wonder how the devil they got there. So it is with the microbe. Instead of trying to find out why our ears are being boxed, and by whom or for what, experts were wrangling over a worm. He soon expected to hear some wise man positively assert that bubonic fever was due to the appearance of bicycles in Bombay. Segregation was all very well, but until it was reasonably shown or proved that the disease spread by contagion, he did not see why people should be needlesly worried or their feelings harrowed. It was the bounden duty of every man who has work or duty in Bombay to stick to his post and do his utmost to pacify his timid or frightened neighbours. Many a ship had been lost through panic on the part of the passengers and crew, and danger grows greater as panic spreads.

## SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON HIGH ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although I feel that to broach the subject of high art, while the angel of death hovers over the city, savours somewhat of the spirit of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning, I do not think the correspondence which has taken place in your columns on the subject of a statuette, exhibited at the last Fine Arts Exhibition, should pass without notice. Sir George Birdwood, in the letter which you published, I think on the 28th of November last, eulogized this statuette in terms anything but complimentary to those who had seen and judged the actual work. He seems to have been misled into this highly eulogistic strain by drawing conclusions at variance with facts. For their inaccuracies he made ample and graceful atonement in his letter dated the 18th of December, but the sting of the whole thing lies in the circumstance that when stripped of his fact, she still adheres to his opinion! Most men, finding their facts inaccurate, would hesitate to reiterate an opinion based on those facts, but Sir George Birdwood in spite of these unhappy "inaccuracies" still talks of "transcendent mastery of modelling." He still seems to think that he can, by examining a photograph with a powerful hand lens, form a sounder judgment than those experts who have seen the work itself! Now I have it on the authority of a man, who is, in my opinion, a much better judge of statuary than Sir George Birdwood, and who has actually seen the cast itself, that the statuette, although a most praiseworthy piece of students' work, is in the first place not original, and in the second anatomically faulty, an almost inevitable weakness in students' work. The latter defects study will easily remove, but of the grace of the pose and action, which, if original, would raise the work to a high standard, no one can judge at the present moment, so much depending on how far the copying was done consciously or unconsciously. We must wait until the artist produces another work, before it is possible to judge whether or not he possesses genius. Cannot Sir George Birdwood do the same? There are hundreds of people ready at all times to hail a genius, no matter who he is, or what he is, people who, moreover, bring the requisite knowledge and training to the task.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Jan. 16. R. F. CHISHOLM.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE undermentioned Officer has passed the examination for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd-Lieutenant V. A. S. Keighley, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—8th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Gwyther, M. B., C. M., to the Officiating Medical charge of the regiment.

THE undermentioned Officers are detailed for duty at the forthcoming siege operations at Pur, commencing on the 1st February 1897:—Recording Officer-Captain G. F. White, 46th Field Battery, Royal Artillery. Range Officer-Captain C. Battiscombe, 30th Field Battery, R. A.

THE undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant F.V. Smith, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service 8th year, commenced 15th May, 1896.

## MATHERAN AND ITS WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to the prevalence of the pestilence in Bombay, this hill station, as others, is crowded with visitors, and there is not a single bungalow that is not occupied, Thanks to the exertions of the very popular Superintendent, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, the health of the station continues to be good, and the food supplies abundant; the only difficulty is about the water-supply which in ordinary years even, is sometimes deficient. This year it will be doubly so, owing to an increase of population. Those who are living round about the Charlotte Lake need not feel any anxiety about water, as the lake contains enough to last for two seasons. Those, however, who are placed at a great distance from this lake and get their water from other sources, such as Harrison and Ponsonby springs and Simpson Tank, experience great hardships in the month of May, when these spring tanks dry up and all have to get their supply from the only available source the Charlotte Lake, which is in some cases three or four miles distant. Then the bhisties can hardly make more than two or three trips a day, and the charge is 8 annas the pakhal four times the ordinary charge. In the case of hotels, the proprietors have to keep an army of bhisties and bullocks to fetch water from the Charlotte Lake, thus entailing upon them enormous expense and trouble. Last year and the one before, the water from Simpson tank through leakage was exhausted by the 15th of May, and of other springs long before this date, the result being a water-famine to those who were depending for their supply from this tank. Some families, living at Garbut Hill, when they were unable to get water from this tank, had to employ a large number of coolies daily to carry water in chatties from other places, as the bhisties could not be found or could not be induced to go four miles and come back four more either for love or money. This year the want of water will be felt earlier owing to leakage, to a larger number of visitors staying up, and from all the dhobies washing at the Simpson Tank instead of the Charlotte Lake, without any necessity for doing so. Every year Government sells the right of occupancy of four or five new sites for bungalows and yearly six to eight new bungalows are built here but unfortunately it does not try to increase the water-supply of the hill by improving and preserving in good repair the existing water tanks and springs. The Harison and Ponsonby springs and Simpson tank, if improved, enlarged and repaired are capable of holding sufficient water to last for nine months, and thus avoid water-famine. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Superintendent will do what he can to improve these tanks and springs and thus earn the gratitude of many.—Yours, &c.,

Matheran, Jan. 16. A SUFFERER.

THE remains of M. Pasteur, which have been lying in Notre Dame for the past 15 months, were the other day borne in solemn procession to the Pasteur Institute, and there placed in the crypt specially designed to hold them. The ceremony was attended by a deputation of British scientists.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. COWASJI HORMUSJI presided at the adjourned ordinary meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1897-98.

Dr. Bhalchandra, chairman of the Standing Committee, proposed that the general tax at 8 per cent., including contributions of Rs. 92,587 from Government, and Rs. 1,43,512 from Port Trust be passed at Rs. 1,827,765 and the additional under section 140 (c) of Municipal Act III. of 1883 for Fire Brigade charges at ¼ per cent., including Rs. 8,970 from Port Trust and Rs. 5,787 from Government, be passed at Rs. 1,14,235, the total being Rs. 19,42,000.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Roughton said that notwithstanding the arguments Mr. Cotton used on the last occasion, he submitted that the Corporation would be committing a great error in passing the budget as it was sent to them by the Standing Committee. They did not know what the exact result would be taking into consideration the state of affairs existing in Bombay. The figures were estimated by the Commissioner in July or August, and the Standing Committee revised the same in November and the final sanction was now asked from the Corporation in January. The responsibility rested with the Corporation at present to sanction figures estimated under entirely different state of circumstances. Mr. Cotton accused him of not having sufficiently considered the matter, but he (Mr. Roughton) submitted that the Corporation as the ultimate body to finally sanction the figures were not bound to accept the figures prepared by the Commissioner or revised by the Standing Committee. If it was Mr. Cotton own business and if estimates were prepared by the the head of his department, and if Mr. Cotton found that the figures were based on entirely different state of circumstances than what at present existed, he would surely change the figures. He asked if the Corporation was going, to accept the estimates made in July and August and the revised in November without any reference to the present state of things. In one district alone two thousand shops and two hundred houses had been closed and naturally taxes from owners and landlords of these would not be recovered. The plague might or might not continue for a long time yet. They knew that unfortunately there would be an enormous loss of revenue, and if the Corporation reduced the estimated revenue there would be nothing lost by adopting such a course If the revenue remained the same as estimated, then there would be an agreeable and a joyful surprise of having a larger revenue than one they expected. If they passed the budget as it was presented to them their application for assistance, never mind to whom it was made was not likely to be considered favourably. There was an exodus going on every day, and the question was who would pay the taxes. Those people whose sources of income had disappeared could not be forced to pay the taxes, because such people would have no means to pay off the claims made by the Municipality. He next quoted figures showing weekly receipts of revenue, supplied to him by the Municipal Secretary. During the last two weeks, he pointed out the receipts were much less than those of the corresponding weeks of the previous years. He then moved an amendment to the effect that the amount of general tax be adopted less 20 per cent.

Mr. Hamilton seconded the amendment and remarked that it was impossible to realise the income estimated on the budget. They all knew the figures submitted in the budget were wrong, and therefore they must not adopt the same.

Mr. Cotton opposed the amendment, observing that it would be impossible for anyone to fix upon the sum the Corporation would be able to realise on this head. If Mr. Roughton had shown how much the expenditure could be cut down or had fixed the amount of income, then it would have been a different matter. As it was, the expenditure could not be cut down by even a rupee, but he was afraid owing to the plague they would have to spend more than the sum estimated. The figures of income were based as usual on the average of the last five years' income. Mr. Roughton's allusion about the house-owners coming forward for a refund was likely to prove mischievous, and he hoped the amendment would not be carried.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe was of opinion that at a critical time like the present, when it would be impossible to reduce the expenditure, there were two courses open to them—either an extra taxation or the raising of a loan. To his mind it was quite cruel to impose any extra taxation, but as regarded the raising of the loan it was quite open to them to do so when necessity arose.

Mr. Shroff, in opposing the amendment, remarked that the large number of shops and houses referred to by Mr. Roughton were only closed and not altogether vacated. The house owners and landlords, temporarily away from Bombay were liable to all rates and taxes.

Mr. D. E. Wacha was opposed to the amendment, and supported Mr. Cotton's views on the subject. According to doctors the present time was the beginning of the end of the plague, and therefore there was no fear of losing much in the income. During the course of his remarks Dr. Viegas pulled him by the tail of his coat as a sign to curtail the observations, when Mr. Wacha shouted out: "Why do you pull my coat? I am quite in order in addressing the Corporation, I suppose, Mr. President? I do not understand why Dr. Viegas should pull the tail of my coat."

After some more discussion the amendment was put to vote and rejected by a very large majority, the original motion being carried *nem. con.*

PERSONAL ALLOWANCE TO THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

Dr. Bhalchundra moved that the item for accounts and expenditure of the audit establishment be passed at Rs. 61,614.

Mr. Cotton moved an amendment to the effect that as proposed by the Commissioner in the schedule submitted for the approval of the Standing Committee a personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem be granted to the present Chief Accountant, Mr. Cooper. In support of this Mr. Cotton remarked that he always believed in the responsibility of the Executive, and would be the last man to propose an increase in the salary of Municipal officers unless their claims were very strongly supported by the Commissioner. Every member of the Corporation had implicit faith and confidence in Mr. Snow, their Municipal Commissioner—(Applause),—who testified to Mr. Cooper's services by stating in writing that Mr. Cooper had rendered splendid services to the Municipality and had saved them lakhs and lakhs of rupees by his prudence and foresight in financial skill and acumen in reference to the investments of loans. The Commissioner entertained the highest opinion of Mr. Cooper's ability as chief accountant and controller, and had recommended that his meritorious and valuable services should be rewarded. (Hear, hear).

Mr. R. H. Vincent seconded the amendment, and observed (that Mr. Sorabji Cooper had rendered very valuable services to the Corporation. Mr. Cooper had made good and profitable investments for the Municipalty and he trusted the corporation by granting the allowance as proposed in case of a deserving officer would be making good investments too, because it would perhaps save a hundred or thousand times over by the prudence and forsight of that officer who always exercised the best of his ability and skill in the interest of the Municipality.

Dr. Viegas opposed the amendment.

Mr. Wacha endorsed the remarks of Mr. Cotton, and admitted that the chief accountant had well earned the promotion, and he richly deserved it, but as the present time required the Corporation to spend every pie it could save towards stamping out the plague and he asked Mr. Cotton to postpone his amendment for a year.

Mr. Cotton pressed his amendment, and on a division it was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation having passed the income side at Rs. 88,15,100, proceeded to consider the expenditure side, and it being five o'clock, adjourned to Thursday next.

BULGARIAN telegrams report the conclusion of the trial of the persons charged with the murder of M. Stambuloff at Sofia. Mme. Stambuloff, who had shown great reluctance to attend the Court, appeared as a witness, and said she had nothing to say because she did not see arraigned those who were known be the real assassins of her late husband. The Court knew them as all the world did, and she exorted the Court to acquit the miserable people then being tried, and to summon the really guilty men who were present. The full text of the remarkable letter by Stambuloff is now published, with a postscript in which he charges Prince Ferdinand with having crusade for his distruction." The trial concluded when two of the accused, Tufetchieff and Atzoff, were convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment each. The prisoner Georgieff was acquitted.

THE body of the unfortunate Mr. Hubert Crackanthorpe, found in the Sein was cremated at Woking. There has been much speculation on the probability of its being a case of suicide, but a strong letter by Mr. Robert Shepard, a friend of the deceased novelist, attacks these speculations, and suggests that Mr. Crackanthorpe was murdered. He gives instances of brutal assault on the Paris bridges, ending in murder by throwing the bodies into the river beneath, and suggests that the deceased visited a well-known cabaret, a notorious haunt of literary visitors, and that characters of the lowest description, always on the watch for such prey as he would afford, at once marked his leaving. Then he would never reach home alive. He suggests it is the most natural thing in the world for the Paris police to smother the mystery by declaring it a case of suicide—a suggestion which is, of course, absurd.

## THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results:—

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| A Ward (Fort and Colaba) | 1 | 7 |
| B Ward (Mandvie) | 3 | 3 |
| C Ward (Bauleshwar) | 20 | 11 |
| D Ward (Girgaum) | 17 | 13 |
| E Ward (Byculla) | 20 | 15 |
| F Ward (Parel) | 1 | 6 |
| G Ward (Mahim) | 5 | 4 |
| Arthur Road Hospital | 0 | 1 |
| Parsee Hospital | 6 | 1 |
| Jain Hospital | 0 | 0 |
| St. George's Hospital | 0 | 0 |
| J J Hospital | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 67 | 62 |

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| A (Fort and Colaba) | 7 | 1 |
| B (Mandvie) | 4 | 1 |
| C (Bhuleshwar) | 7 | 13 |
| D (Girgaum) | 7 | 2 |
| E (Byculla) | 23 | 6 |
| F (Parel) | 5 | 1 |
| G (Mahim) | 3 | 22 |
| Arthur Road Hospital | 0 | 4 |
| Parsee Hospital | 6 | 4 |
| Jain Hospital | 0 | 0 |
| St George's European Hospital | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 56 | 54 |

During the 24 hours ending yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, 239 deaths were registered from all causes in the city, showing an increase of fifty-two deaths over the previous day's returns.

### THE WORK OF THE DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

The returns show that the death-rate in Kamatipura has been considerably reduced there, and this may be said to be due to vigorous efforts put forth by the Municipal authorities. Every house in the locality has been lime-washed, no less than a hundred ton of lime-wash having been used for the purpose. As a thousand houses have undergone this operation, this gives an average of one ton to every ten houses. The lime locally obtainable not being sufficiently strong for the purpose, the material is brought from Porebunder by boat. In Peru Lane and the adjacent parts of Nagpada, 150 houses have been similarly treated. Arrangements are being made for the lime-washing of the dwellings in Koliwada, Worli, where there are some 600 huts inhabited by about 2,000 people. As already stated, the outbreak there has been one of extreme severity, the deaths numbering nearly 80. The ignorant people are offering all the oppositon possible to the cleansing operations carried on by the Drainage Department. The men have been stoned, and things have come to such a pass that the aid of the police in maintaining order has been requisitioned. The *jowli* roofs of the huts have been taken off and put in the sun, and the dwellings are all being lime-washed throughout. The whole of the water taps have been cut off, and stand-pipes to supply the needs of the people have been erected on the foreshore. Most of the inhabitants have left the village, and are now camped on the road near the Dharavi sluice.

In Narelwady, where the outbreak is most severe, the water is being cut off from the dwellings, and stand-pipes in the street substituted. Surface drainage is to be put in from these stand-pipes. Meanwhile, the lime-washing of houses will be vigorously proceeded with.

Some 800 men in all are engaged in various parts of the town in lime-washing operations, and 400 others are at work flushing and disinfecting the down-take pipes and attending to the drainage in various parts of the city. In addition, there are working under the supervision of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, and his assistant, Mr. Barachow, some eighty men, lime-washing houses in parts of the Fort, in Gogha Street, and in Bhendy Bazaar. Meanwhile, the ordinary work of the Drainage Department is not being overlooked, some 150 men being employed in making house-counections in Kala Chowkey the owners having been served with the notices that they will be required to pay the cost. Similar notices have been served in regard to the house-connections operations in Colaba for which a staff was sanctioned by the Municipality some months ago. The machinery and plant for electrollsing sea water is in course of erection, and it is hoped that it will be in working order now in a short time.

Good progress is being made towards the bringing about of a change which is of the greatest importance to the health of the city. The land which has been set apart for the new Mahomedan burial ground at Tank Bunder is being drained and levelled, and other works being done to complete the preparation of the site. It is hoped that the burying ground will be ready in a few days, and steps will then promptly be taken to close the ground near the Northbrook Gardens as well as at Sonapore.

The efforts put forth to induce the people to avail themselves of the segregation camp for the healthy are not meeting with the success that could be desired. People complain that it is cold in the camps, and they also fear the supervision which they anticipate will be exercised in these temporary dwellings. The Secretariat peons and the Police sepoys are as reluctant as servants of private firms to go into the camps, and in both cases strict orders have to be issued for them to do so. There is a special reluctance on the part of the people to go near any camps with which the Municipal authorities have had to do. The camps put up by order of the Commissioner in the Northbrook Gardens and near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, are absolutely tenantless. The only purpose they serve is to give shade and shelter to loafers in the gardens.

### PARSEE CORPSES AT BANDORA.

A meeting of the Parsee residents of Bandora was held, on Sunday, in Mr. Nusserwanjee Tata's Fire-temple at Bandora, when about 75 Parsees were present. Mr. Jehanghir Rustomjee Mody, one of the oldest Parsee residents of the station, was called to the chair. The meeting was held to consider a proposal made by the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds to the effect that owing to the want of a sufficient number of corpse-bearers to carry the dead to the Towers of Silence during the prevalence of the plague, the Parsee residents of Bandora should make arrangements to convey the corpses in a carriage to a bungalow behind the Furdoonjee Parak Dharmsalla at Chowpatty, whence, after the performance of the proper ceremonies, they would be consigned to the Towers of Silence. It was stated that, if the residents of Bandora were unable or unwilling to bear the expenses of the upkeep of the carriage, the trustees themselves would undertake to pay them from the charitable funds at their disposal. An animated discussion took place, when Shums-ul-Ulama Jiwanjee Jamsetjee Modi, the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, who was present at the meeting, entered into a long explanation of the difficulties connected with procuring the services of additional corpse-bearers. Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Patel proposed, and Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee seconded, that the trustees be requested to provide a carriage as soon as convenient for the conveyance of the dead from Bandora to Chowpatty, and that the carriage be kept in the nassakhana at Bandora. The proposition was negatived by a large majority. It was then proposed by Mr. Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia, and seconded by Mr. Rustonjee Merwanjee Shroff, that Mr. Jivanjee Modi be requested to continue the present arrangement of employing corpse-bearers till the 28th February next; that endeavours be made meanwhile to procure additional corpse-bearers from Gujerat; but that, if none could be had, then they should submit to the proposal of the trustees to keep a carriage to convey the dead to Chowpatty. The proposition was agreed to unanimously, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

The total number of deaths from the plague among the Parsees up to date amounts to 168.

The services of special messengers are to be engaged at the Parsee fever hospital to convey intelligence of deaths to the relatives of the deceased persons.

### CASES UP-COUNTRY.

A curious instance of the plague microbes developing after several days is related by a Nowsaree correspondent. A Parsee boy, aged about 11 years, arrived in Nowsaree ten or fifteen days ago, ap-

prentl... moving... sent to N... relation fr... ed that the... body before... after his arri... ities hearing... residence of t... and had hi... is detained...

A Broac... people fro... persons ar... three da... aged abo... arrived i... doctor ke... the specia... total of s... Broach from Bom...

### THE SITUATION...

At the High Court, yesterday, ... and Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee rose ... hour owing to the suitors not being pr... proceed to a hearing. Mr. Justice Strachey engaged till 5 o'clock in hearing a case of disputed accounts.

A policeman, doing duty in E. Division, died, yesterday, of the malady, making a total of ten deaths in the police force.

Demands for ramosees still continue, and great difficulty is now experienced in finding fit men to supply the want. Without any reasonable recommendation from well-known citizens or men of the Bombay Police Force, no man is selected to perform the duty of a ramosee.

A small camp for the families of Warrant Officers of the District Staff Office is to be pitched near the camp of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, between Church Gate Station and Wodehouse Bridge. The Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, is to arrange to provide water and conservancy for the camp.

### CURES IN THE HOSPITAL.

The following is the return of patients discharged cured from the Arthur Road Hospital, from the 1st to 15th January, as officially supplied:—(1) Wasu Bhicka, (2) Sookraj Rampursad, (3) Changoo Nagoo, (4) Mugnia Mawa, (5) Private Jehangeer Bux, 22nd Bo. N. I., (6) Florence Anna Dias, (7) Marwaty Amroota, (8) Shaik Oosman Shaik Booduo, (9) Manah Mathia, (10) Paltin Phailan, (11) Bhimee Ittoo, (12) Bux Halwah, (13) Meeja Hajee, (14) Bombay Police Sepoy No. D-579, Govind Ramchandra.

### THE LAW SOCIETY'S MEETING.

The members of the Bombay Law Society met, yesterday evening, in the Law Library, to consider the advisability of appealing to the Chief Justice to close the High Court. There was a large attendance of solicitors and attorneys. Mr. Roughton was in the chair. The proceedings were carried on with closed doors. After some discussion it was resolved to appeal to the Chief Justice to anticipate summer vacation and close the court from the 1st of February to 15th March next. There was some diversity of opinion, many of the European members being against the proposal. It was, however, carried by a majority of thirty against seventeen.

### BUBONIC FEVER RELIEF FUND.

Dr. John Pollen, the Collector of Bombay, is making the following appeal:—"Many sad cases of destitution having been brought to notice amongst the families of sufferers from the prevailing fever and several cases having occurred in which the disease has been aggravated and life lost through the sufferers not having the necessary means to procure the nourishment and stimulants suggested by the doctors, it is proposed to raise a small fund in aid of the destitute fever-stricken and their families. (2) The relief will be distributed through Dr. Weir. (3) It has been proposed to fix the maximum subscription at twenty rupees in the first instance, and subscriptions will be received by the undersigned. (4) The fund so raised is not intended in any way to interfere with sectional or caste charities, but merely to promptly meet cases of extreme destitution amongst the sufferers by the present calamity."

The subscription list was only started on Saturday, but the following subscriptions have already been received:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| General and Mrs. Gatacre | 20 |
| Mrs. Birdwood | 20 |
| Dr. John Pollen | 20 |
| Sir D. M. Petit, Bart | 20 |
| Sir J. C. Jehangir | 20 |
| The Honourable Mr. N. W

...ces. But ... deductions, ...oard of the ... had ample ... and means of ...cter as the pre- ...say with abso ...eason that Dr. ... of the Com- ... to report on ...es of epidem- ...ich contains ...arge class of ...he approval ... the Health ... epidemics, ...way, under ... Committee ...count the ... the past five ... the wants of the city ... exent by a provision for ...eeds." This is how the learned ...posed of the question of saving life in ... epidemic. It might be argued that the ... was not thought of at that time. But it was, for Dr. Arnott disagreed with the report and in a long minute the following occurs:—"It (meaning the Committee) should also have considered the remote, though possible importation of plague from countries near the Persian Gulf." Here Dr. Arnott sounded the alarm as far back as 1889, and Dr. Blaney, who now that he is not on the board, endeavours to pose as an advocate of the city, when he had the opportunity of doing something, sat mute and advised house visitation, which procedure was subsequently condemned. I ask Dr. Blaney in all earnestness to say if he had been the Health Officer and the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation all rolled into one, would he have done any better? I say no, and I say it emphatically, for he has no right to criticise where he himself was unable to even to suggest. He had an opportunity of performing a duty and that duty ended when he subscribed his signature to a report recommending house visitation and twenty-five beds in a hospital as the means of saving life in times of epidemic. It is time he stopped his diction, for it savours of bad taste. Besides it is useless for him to cry in the wilderness.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 18. X. Y. Z.

## THE SECOND LL. B. CLASS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers are aware of the application sent by the students from Bhavnagar to the Syndicate of the Bombay University, with the opinion expressed thereon by Mr. Gazdar, who, not long ago, was a Professor in the Government Law School.

I am also informed that the students from Ahmedabad in combination with those who are natives of places situated near it requested the Director of Public Instruction to arrange matters in a way as would enable them to avoid a visit to Bombay at a time when its inhabitants are leaving it by hundreds, and atthe same time to prevent the loss of one year. The head of the Educational Department informs them that it would be unfair to disappoint students who are prepared to join the Law classes in Bombay. I don't think it requires any great ability or critical power to meet this reply. A man of ordinary capacity can say that the Director could have asked the Principal of the Law School to postpone his lectures till a visit to Bombay is regarded as perfectly safe. If this does not seem to him a good arrangement, he might have improved upon the example set by the University, and requested the Government to open Law classes for the 2nd LL. B. examination in other places such as Poona and Ahmedabad, in addition to the one already existing at Bombay; and the students would have very willingly defrayed the expenses incurred by the latter arrangement. By adopting either of these suggestions he would have killed two birds at one stroke; the necessity most unpleasant to him of disappointing the students who are prepared to join the Law classes in Bombay would have been spared, and at the same time the blessings of students from the mofussil would have been earned.

Having received this reply, the students from Ahmedabad have ceased to expect anything from the goodness of the Director, and have prepared themselves with redoubled energy to lay their grievances at the door of the University Senate, and in this they have the hearty co-operation of the Principal of the Gujarat College and the leading citizens of Ahmedabad. They intend to request, through the Principal of the Gujarat College and the Managing Board of the Gujarat Law class, the Vice-Chancellor of the University to move the Syndicate to recommend to the Senate, the recognition of the Gujarat Law class for the purpose of the 2nd LL. B. examination, till the climate of Bombay becomes perfectly healthy. The members of the Bar there have promised their best help to these students, and it is hoped that the Fellows of the University will not be as merciless and unsympathetic as the Director of Public Instruction. A similar movement, I hear, is also on foot in Baroda. The students of that place have asked the Senate to recognize the Baroda Law class for the purpose of the 2nd LL. B. examination, under the present circumstances; and it is a foregone conclusion that the students from the Deccan will not have remained silent on this occasion when they had taken the lead at the time of the examination season when the risk was nothing compared to what it is at present.

The students are the more sanguine in hoping for the success of their humble appeals to the University when they read that there is every chance of the proposal for doing away with the necessity of keeping terms for this year being carried out. Through the medium, therefore, of your valuable paper, I humbly request the Fellows of the University, both native and European, to come to the assistance of its graduates and to unanimously sanction the recognition, as prayed for, of the various

LAW CLASSES.

## LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sure many in India were much comforted by your timely remarks of the 14th inst. on the above subject; also that the Oriental Life Assurance Company had up to date received but one claim on account of the above, when lo! and behold! a writer, styling himself "Life Assurance," upsets all the ideas upon which our policies are based, and tells us in no measured language "that the plague is not in it"! He might truthfully have subscribed himself some other kind of Assurance. This is a very serious statement, and should not be lightly made, as the existing assurances on the lives of Europeans resident in India, also Natives of the country, cannot be much under Fifty Crores of Rupees—if not more—a very large proportion of which sum represents the provision made for wives and children by frugal and hardworking settlers in the country; and that the welfare of Societies in whose stability interests of such magnitude are involved, is an object of paramount importance to many thousands of provident English residents in India; also Natives of the country. If the doctrine laid down by "Life Assurance" that "all properly constructed rates are calculated to suit normal conditions and do not provide for the entirely inexcusable extra risk of such a plague visitation as the present may become," is correct, which I very much doubt, then our contracts with the various Life Assurance companies in India may not be worth the paper on which they are written. If you, Sir, or Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the Manager and Actuary of the Oriental Life Office, whose name has been brought into this controversy, could conclusively shew that this fallacy of some badly-informed person regarding life assurance rates is simply imaginary, then you will have conferred a public service, as until then I shall be

Jan. 16. AN ANXIOUS POLICY-HOLDER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Life assurance is one of those important subjects which it is desirable the public should better understand than they do. The uses of the system are so varied and beneficial, and the extent to which that form of provision is now adopted in this country render it of such consequence, that everything like mystery and obscurity should, as far as possible, be cleared away from it, that all may in regard to it, as they naturally desire to do in every department of their affairs, act according to the light of intelligent conviction. I notice you made a few remarks in your issue of the 14th instant upon the subject. Since then I hear that two companies have decided not to issue policies on Native lives until the present epidemic has ceased. When it was stated that the agents of some of the Insurance companies transacting business in Bombay had said, that from past experience the Life Assurance companies in London were never more prosperous than during the pestilence there, your correspondent evidently had in his mind the effects of the monetary panic of 1890, and the visit of cholera on Life Insurances offices, and I cannot do better than quote a leading expert on this important subject, so as to allay the fears of those who hold policies in the various Life Assurance companies in India; also of intending assurers—both European and Native—in this country:—

"In illustration of the inherent safety peculiar to the business of Life Assurance, it is a striking fact, that although the present year (1896) has experienced a monetary panic, and likewise a visit from the worst of modern epidemics, viz. Asiatic cholera, neither of these have affected the stability of Life Insurance institutions. The panic has been most intense in its action. The ravages committed by it paralysed banks, old as well as new, mercantile, trading, and other undertakings with the emergency in and out of his Highness' cities; and a strong committee is already working to secure every possible immunity.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Jan. 17. DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

## A HUMBLE PHYSICIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One man by name Mr. Vishram Babaji Naik residing in the building of the Shri Durgadavie temple, behind the Duncan Road, and carrying on business of a firewood seller in the 5th Kamatipura Street, has discovered a good medicine on the current bubonic fever, and he has during the last four and a-half months cured more than five hundred cases of this disease. For the internal use he gives some mixture in brandy, and for the external, on the glands, he gives some ointment prepared by him. Though he is not a man of means, he has not received a single pie from anybody, and also he has resolved to continue this charitable course till he sells his own cooking pots. His door is always open to the sufferers at any hours of the day and night.—Yours, &c.,

CASHINATH S. MOORKER.

## FUGITIVE DOCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the plague in our midst several of our local medicos are deserting their posts and adding to the scare by escaping to the suburbs and their native villages. At a time when their aid and skill are most needed, these gentlemen are not to be found, and I know instances where they absolutely refuse to attend. In some instances the fright produced is so great, that they are hardly fit for duty. Surely this is a standing disgrace to the medical profession, when doctors like clergymen are expected to answer the call of duty and must resign themselves to the Divine will. What would the Indian Medical Service be if largely recruited from amongst the Bombay native doctors? It is woeful to conceive.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 18. P.

## OPIUM AND THE PESTILENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is further evidence in support of the efficacy of opium in removing bubonic fever. Two cases of this disease which occurred lately at Bhadia, in Cutch were treated in the same way as the two Patri cases I wrote to you about some days ago, by the application, to swellings of cotton pads soaked in opium, and both were cured.—Yours, &c.,

Bhooj, Jan. 15. MOTILAL LALBHAI.

## DR. PAYNE ON THE PLAGUE.

WE give the following excerpts from a valuable paper by Dr. J. F. Payne on the Plague, forming part of Dr. Allbutt's "System of Medicine" just published. It embodies the most recent results of scientific investigations into the nature and origin of the disease which has prevailed in Bombay during the last three months:—

### THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Plague has been little known in India; the climate generally seems too hot for it; three centres have, however, been known in this century. In 1815, an outbreak, following a famine, occurred in Cutch, Guzerat, and Kattyawar. The next year it reappeared, but went away in 1820. In 1836 an epidemic which broke out in Pali, in Rajputana, became known as the Pali plague, but it ceased in 1837. In a different locality, the districts of Gurwhal and Kumaon, on the south-west of the Himalayas, a disease, known locally as Mahamurrie (which is undoubtedly bubonic plague), has recurred several times since 1823. The last great epidemic was in 1876-77, but it recurred in 1886 and 1888. No connection can be traced between the above mentioned localities of plague, nor between them and any other.

In 1883-84 a malady was observed in Candahar (Afghanistan), which presented some features of plague, but was not certainly identified.

### THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

The first definitely known epidemic of plague in Yunnan was about 1860; but it is believed to have existed there at least since 1850, and probably long before, as it has all the characters of an endemic disease. It is said to have recurred nearly every year up to 1893. In Pakhoi, it is also frequent, but was absent from 1884 to 1893. Some think the epidemics of Pakhoi were derived from Yunnan. It is impossible to trace the derivation of the disease from any other district. From Pakhoi it must in some way have found its way to Canton, where it broke out in 1894. Dr. Rennie, of Canton, thinks it passed by land, since in 1891 a severe epidemic occurred in the district of Kaochao, lying to the north of Pakhoi; and in the spring of 1894 it prevailed in towns to the south of Canton. From Canton to Hongkong it was carried by numerous persons suffering from the disease, or in the stage of incubation.

### PATHOLOGY OF PLAGUE.

Plague occupies an intermediate position between the miasmatic or malarial diseases proper, such as ague and the true contagious fevers; there is clear evidence that its virus may be acquired both direct from the soil, and from infected persons and objects above the soil. It will be convenient, therefore, to consider it in this twofold relation, as an endemic soil-disease and as a communicable epidemic. Under both conditions its existence and propagation are explicable by the recent discovery of a micro-organism.

The phenomena of plague can hardly be accounted for except on the hypothesis of a living organic cause, one capable of living in the human body, and also in some way outside the body also. Great interest, therefore, attaches to the recent discovery in Hong Kong, by Kitasato, confirmed by Yersin, of a micro-organism which seems to fulfil all the conditions required by the problem, and is probably the specific cause of the disease.

The channels of reception of the bacillus are according to Kitasato, the respiratory organs, the digestive tract, and inoculation. According to Yersin, rats and mice, especially the former, fed with fragments of organs of animals dead of the disease, acquired plague, and died with characteristic lesions and bacilli in their organs. It is also stated that bacilli are found in the faecal dejections of patients, showing a mode of infection in plague previously unsuspected; indeed, the bacillus is not known to leave the body by any other channel. Yersin established contagion of plague by keeping inoculated rats and healthy mice in the same place. All the latter, as well as the former, died with numerous bacilli in their organs.

Under certain circumstances a remarkable diminution of virulence of the bacillus was observed by Yersin. Some colonies in cultures were observed to grow much more rapidly than others, and if cultivated separately were found to be much diminished in virulence. Bacilli obtained from convalescent patients were also of comparatively low virulence. These observations are interesting as bearing on the spontaneous decline in virulence and the cessation of plague epidemics. Yersin was able to cultivate and isolate a bacillus from earth of an infected house, four to five centimetres below the surface, which precisely resembled that from bubos, but was not virulent. Kitasato found in one instance that dust from an infected house communicated plague by inoculation. Yersin found that flies die from the disease, their bodies containing the bacillus; and by inoculation of material contaminated with a dead fly he conveyed plague to animals. The conclusion is that a bacillus has been discovered capable of parasitic existence in men and animals, capable of ectogenic life, showing spontaneous variability in virulence, and thus fulfilling all the conditions necessary to explain the observed phenomena of plague.

### ENDEMIC PLAGUE.

In discussing the existence of plague as an endemic disease, it is necessary to take into account its geographical distribution; and to some extent its history, together with the associated physical and social conditions. The localities where it is now known to occur, or to have occurred within the last twenty years, are as follows:—

(1.) In the district of Benghazi, in the province of Tripoli, Northern Africa, the most westerly station now known; last definitely recorded in 1874.

(2) The district of Azir or Assyr in South-Western Arabia, bordering on the Red Sea, as lately as 1889.

(3) A large area in Asia, comprising Persian Kurdistan and adjacent parts of Persia, Turkish Kurdistan, and parts of Irak or Mesopotamia on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, including Baghdad. From this area it has extended to Northern Persia on the shores of the Caspian in 1877, to Baku on the Western, and Astakhan, on the Northern shore of that sea; and up the Volga to the village of Vetlanka and its neighbourhood in 1877-79.

(4) The districts of Kumaon and Gurwhal in the north-west of India on the slopes of the Himalayas, as lately as 1888.

(5) In Southern China the mountain district of Yunnan and the sea-port Pakhoi, on the Tonkin Gulf. Apparently by extension from Pakhoi, plague has in the last two years invaded Canton and Hong Kong in Eastern China.

The five localities abovenamed appear to be independent centres of the disease, since no communication can be traced between them; and plague is not known to exist in any other part of the world.

These localities are all in the temperate zone, with the exception of the Azir district and Pakhoi, which lie just within the tropics, but they have hardly another physical feature in common. Plague prevails in Benghazi on a rocky plateau overlooking a marshy district liable to inundation, on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, and on part of the shores of the Caspian in low and marshy situations. But the mountains of Kurdistan are 5,000 to 6,000 feet high; and the Himalayan seat of plague approaches 7,000 feet above the sea; while in Yunnan the disease is said to occur only at elevations of from 1,200 to 7,200 feet. These facts show the old belief that plague prevails only in marshy and malarious districts to be unfounded. In fact, mountain districts are perhaps the most persistent foci of plague now known.

The social conditions of these localities are important and will be referred to presently.

### ENDEMIC PLAGUE AS A SOIL DISEASE.

In all the places where plague is endemic, there is reason to believe that the virus resides permanently in the soil, and that human beings acquire it thence by certain channels of communication. Plague is therefore partially, though not wholly, a miasmatic soil desease. It differs from malarial disease in that it exists only in the soil of inhabited places, and has never been acquired from mere telluric conditions. Since the living virus is a bacillus which exists in the affected subjects, it will pass from them back into the soil, and a mutual relation be thus established. The soil theory of plague is a popular belief in some parts of the world. It was dimly perceived by many older writers (by Boghurst in the seventeenth century); but was obscured by other less tenable hypotheses of infection of the air and epidemic constitutions. It was clearly recognised by Dr. C. K. Francis as the explanation of the Indian plague of Kumaon in 1853. It was suggested as possible by Liebermeister in the article on plague in Ziemssen's *Cyclopædia of Medicine*, and adopted, subject to further evidence, by myself in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and elsewhere; but it was first definitely formulated with the aid of Pettenkofer's theory of soil water, by Dr. Creighton in his *History of Epidemic Diseases*. It is apparently not held by most epidemiologists.

The arguments in favour of this view are somewhat as follows:—

(1) The remarkably limited geographical distribution of plague, so widely different from that of diseases caused by a floating or purely personal contagion, is hardly consistent with any other hypothesis.

(2) In localities where the disease is permanently established, animals living underground are often affected in a peculiar way. Usually before the outbreak of an epidemic such animals, especially rats, perish in large numbers. They come out of their holes evidently very ill, and die, or are found dead under ground, so that this phenomenon is considered by the people in India and China, where it has been chiefly observed, as the sign of a coming epidemic. Recent observation in China has shown that the rats suffer not merely from poisoning, but from true bubonic plague. They have buboes and their organs contain immense number of the plague bacilli. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that the virus exists under ground before it affects human beings. In some countries other animals are said to be affected, but this is less certain.

(3) Within an endemic area of plague, the disease often occurs year after year, or in successive epidemics, precisely in the same spots, even in the same houses; and springs up simultaneously in several independent foci. In London, in 1665, it was said the disease "fell upon several spots of the city and suburbs like rain."

(4) Of places apparently under the same conditions, and in free communication with one another, one is repeatedly affected, the other never. Dr. Francis observed in India two villages on the same mountain, with the same aspect, scarcely 500 yards apart, of which at every visitation of plague, one always escaped, the other suffered. In old days, again, it was observed in Egypt that Alexandria might have a terrible epidemic, while Cairo entirely escaped; in another epidemic the converse relation might obtain; and this in spite of unchecked communication.

In cities where a notable part of the population lives on the water in boats and barges, it has more than once been noted that such persons have entirely escaped the plague. It was so in London in 1665; and recently in Canton, where 250,000 people live and sleep on the water, this part of the population enjoyed almost complete immunity.

(6) It has often been observed that while those who live on the ground floor of a house are seized with plague, the inhabitants of the upper stories may entirely escape; so that it used to be said, "plague does not go upstairs." This has been significantly confirmed in the late epidemic of Canton.

### PLAGUE EPIDEMICS.

Epidemics of plague always seem to terminate spontaneously, usually in from three to six months. Generally in each place they begin about the same season; this in northern countries is spring or early summer; and they are checked by the cold of winter. When prevalent in Egypt, plague used to begin in the autumn and end at the summer solstice, when hot south winds prevail. In Russia plague has on some occasions prevailed through the winter, being kept alive by the high internal temperature of houses. In Mesopotamia an air temperature of 86° F. at once checks an epidemic, and one of 113° absolutely stops it.

### CONDITIONS FAVORABLE TO PLAGUE.

It has been seen that no physical conditions, except temperature, have much effect on the prevalence of plague. But certain social conditions have great influence, and seem almost indispensable to an epidemic seat of the disease. The first of these is uncleanliness. All the localities in which plague flourishes are conspicuously filthy. The villages in Mesopotamia were in an incredible state of filth (Colvill). The sufferers from Indian plague were filthy beyond conception (Francis); the habits of the poorer classes of Chinese in Hong Kong and Canton are notoriously of the same kind. A soil contaminated with fecal discharges and decaying animal matter of all kinds appears to be an essential condition for the vitality of the virus. Among other causes of contamination must be placed cadaveric infection from bad customs of burial. This was notably observed in the Indian seats of plague, where the rocky nature of the soil affords obstacles to efficient burial; in Yunnan also, and formerly in Egypt. Dr. Creighton regards this as the dominant cause, but the general bearing of testimony hardly confirms his opinion. The burial among or within dwelling-houses of those who die of the plague has often, however, been a potent means of continuing the infection; such bodies contain bacilli in enormous numbers, and contagion from dead bodies is undoubtedly possible. Overcrowding of dwelling-houses (not necessarily co-relative with density of population) and absence of ventilation are also powerful contributory causes. But of all social conditions poverty and general social misery seem to be the most influential. The poor are always the chief, sometimes almost the only sufferers, as shown by such epithets as *miseriæ morbus*, or "the poor's plague," often given to the disease.

But since destitution and uncleanliness are prevalent in so many parts of the world where plague has never been heard of, these must be regarded as favouring, or perhaps essential, conditions for the disease, rather than as accounting for its origin. A very moderate improvement in sanitary matters at once limits or eradicates the disease.

## BARODA AND THE PESTILENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice a report published in some journals that no precautions whatever have been adopted here against the introduction of the bubonic plague. Will you kindly allow me to state that the report is entirely unfounded, as nearly half-a-dozen effective measures have been taken for some time past. We have been fully on the alert, but have certainly guarded against causing panic by any premature measures. His Highness' Government have taken measures throughout the territories, and a Committee of Municipal, Medical and Sanitary authorities is now working under detailed instructions of H. E. the Minister. The influx of Bombay people is yet very limited. But measures are now being considered by the Government (1) to have an isolated camp with every congenial arrangement, where all Bombay visitors may be accommodated for at least fifteen days after their arrival, those down with the fever being segregated; (2) to secure some stock of anti-toxic serum even if it may not be required eventually; (3) to enforce further detective measures at the stations; (4) to subject the immigrating students also to the measures. All sanitary and special measures are now rigidly enforced, and many thousand copies of an effective notification have been given all houseowners, explaining fully all that is expected of them on the present crisis, in addition to what the State will do for them. I am not in a position to state further measures now under consideration. I enclose a copy of that notification which has been universally read here. As we have now reasons to believe that the daily arrivals may increase, we are quite prepared to cope

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE number of persons receiving State relief in the famine districts is now about 1,330,000. There has been some reduction in the numbers on relief works in the Bombay Presidency.

IT is now estimated that nearly fifty thousand tons of rice will reach Calcutta from Rangoon before the end of the current month. Prices have risen in Burma, but will adjust themselves soon particularly as Saigon has abundant rice for export at low rates.

SMALL-POX, which appeared in severe epidemic form in Howrah a few days ago, has now spread to Calcutta; several cases having been already reported.

LAST week's season report does not show any marked change in the crop prospects, except in the Punjab, where the rain has been most beneficial. The scarcity now exists in its most acute form in the Bundelkhand districts, but all measures have been taken to meet it.

MR. T. W. HOLDERNESS joins his appointment as Additional Secretary for famine to the Government of India this week.

MRS. COLQUHOUN, who was sentenced to four days' imprisonment by the Magistrate of Howrah for refusing to send her daughter to the small-pox hospital, has been released on bail by the High Court, pending further proceedings.

THE new Maharaja of Hill Tipperah intends to present the Calcutta Medical College with a set of apparatus, of the most improved type, for taking photographs by means of the Rontgen rays.

A FEW days ago, at a law examination in Allahabad, one of the questions put was intended to elicit the conditions of trusteeship in India, and it was asked whether the Secretary of State could act as a trustee: whereto one candidate replied that the Secretary of State could not so act, inasmuch as he was "a hostile alien. Apparently the local paper othervise even the ingenuous youth of the country have been impressed by Lord George Hamilton's mothod of treating the cotton duties question.

ONE of the most curious cases in the goods traffic of the Burma State Railway came to light during the latter part of last year. Several wagons containing what were booked as empty cases were despatched from Rangoon to Pyawbwe, but these cases were as a matter of fact all filled with lucifer matches. In this connection the Sation Master at the latter station was suspended and a careful enquiry into the case has been held, the result of which may be expected shortly.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hyderabad says: "Though there will in all probability be no famine in that state there will be a considerable loss of revenue, it being estimated that there will be a falling off no less than 30 lakhs of rupees, which in the present tightness of the money market will be a very serious matter. It is this tightness of the money market which at present causes most anxiety. Whether it is due to a combination of the sowcars and banks or not, it is impossible to say, but the Halli Sicca rupees are becoming scarce, the exchange between Hallis and Government rupees is very high and of course the banks and sowcars are making a good profit. The mints have been closed for the last 2½ years and it is, I believe, seriously contemplated to buy up bar silver in England and have Halli rupees coined there. A proposal to this effect has, I understand, been submitted to the Government of India, and is now under consideration."

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR JAMES MOUAT, whose death was announced recently, entered the Army Medical Department a few months after the Queen was crowned, so that he has had a longer career than most. In the Crimean war he was in charge of the General Field Hospital attached to 3rd Division, and later won the V. C. at Balaclava. When the Light Brigade, were reeling back from their terrible charge, Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, of the 17th Lancers, was left lying dangerously wounded in an exposed position, and Mouat coolly went out and dressed the wound in presence of the enemy. He was created a K. C. B. two years ago.

THE following story, sent to the Allahabad paper by a correspondant whose knowledge of the details is unimpeachable, seems well worth record as an instance of infantile courage and endurance. A few days ago a native carriage examiner, inspecting the under framings of wagons which had just arrived by a train at Agra Fort Station from Band qui on the narrow-gauge, B. B. and C. I. Railway, noticed a human hand sticking out near the wheels, and in a great state of excitement rushed to call his superiors, under the impression that some one had been cut up. The European carriage examiners, station-masters, and others immediately turned up, and on going into the examining pit under the wagon, found a little native boy crouched up and lying on the gusset plate. This plate, it may be explained, is just above the axles and secures the sole bar to the head stock of the under framing. The space occupied was 10 inches high at one end and 12 inches at the other. It was 25 inches deep and 25 inches long, but being in an angle the actual space the boy lay on was not more than 12 inches deep. He had his head in the 10-inch depth facing the revolving wheel only 18 inches from his nose. He kept himself in his position by his feet against the parallel bars which strengthen the draw bars of the vehicle. The slightest relaxing of his legs whould have probably thrown him outright under the wheel, and it is a marvel that he escaped. On removal his limbs were found to be benumbed, and he could not be got to give any account of himself. After a day's feeding and care, however, he recovered sufficiently to say that he was the son of a kulasi on the Railway, run away from home because his father illtreated him, and that he was going to Jhansi to some relative. He begged not to be sent back. Inquiries have since elicited that he is the son of a puladar, working in the Ajmere goods shed. He was two days on the journey of 230 miles, and admits that he changed trains more than once, watching and waiting for opportunities to secret himself. He was only discovered through the wagon coming to a stand over the examining pit. The boy is between six and seven years of age and, measures four feet in height. There is an old tale of a sailor having ridden under a vehicle from a Bombay to Bhusawal, about 26 years ago, and again recently of some one being detected riding on the buffer between two carriages, but the ride of this little fellow decidedly beats the record for venturesomeness and pluck. The public will probably feel that he deserves being sent on free to his intended destination; but he is in the hands of the police, and will probably be taken back ignominiously to his parents in Ajmere.

WHATEVER may have been the shortcomings of some of the officials in the Central Provinces in the past history of the famine, remarks a contemporary, there can be no doubt that they are awake now. The recognition of good is as essential to sincere criticism as the condemnation of bad. At the close of the week ending January 6 there were 146,881 people on relief work in fifty-six different places. Of this large number no less than 84,485 people are relieved in the Jubbulpore Division in more than twenty-four centres. Though famine appears to be spread with impartiality over the Provinces, the northern and north-eastern portions seem to be suffering most. The Jubbulpore Division maintains 57 per cent. of the people on relief-work. The wage for a man is annas 1½ diem. This is Rs. 2-8 per mensem, and at first sight it seems hardly even a starvation wage. It is just half what grass cutters, peons, and inferior servants generally earn. But whereas a servant on Rs. 5 per mensem has to maintain a family, generally a large one, and often swollen by sisters, cousins, and aunts, the famine coolie has to maintain himself only. His wife, and other adult females can work and obtain the same wage as the head of the house and a less wage is given to children. When the weather becomes warmer there may be a danger of cholera. Epidemic is the common foe of large crowds, and pestilence very often follow in the wake of famine. We may be confident, however, that the authorities have not neglected to contemplate this contingency, and that as the campaign developes new dangers will prove to have been provided for.

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

BRITISH marine naturalists are now investigating the distribution of animals living on the floor of the sea. It has been recognised that the nature of the sea-bottom and the creatures which live there exhibits as much variety as we find on land. The Marine Biological Association, aided by the Royal Society, is about to publish charts of the bottom about Plymouth. These researches will include the fishing grounds, and have an important bearing on the fisheries.

At the recent congress of American ornithologists Mr. Abbot H. Thayer made an interesting experiment in the open air to illustrate a peculiarity of protective colouring in birds and other animals. He placed three sweet potatoes on a wire three inches above the ground, and coated them with a sticky material, then sprinkled dry earth over them to make them of the same colour as the background. He then painted the two end ones white on the underside, and shaded the white into the brown of the sides and top. When viewed from some distance the middle potato alone was visible, owing to the dark shadow of its underside. The extreme potatoes were invisible, because the white paint relieved the shadows. The experiment can also be made on grass, the potatoes being painted green instead of brown.

Mr. Thayer infers that the light and sometimes white coloration of the underside of land animals is to make them less visible. The ptarmigan is white all over in winter to match the background of snow, and hence the underside cannot be any lighter in shade, but the reflection from the snow lightens its shadow. Mr. Thayer and Dr. Merriam seem to think that the black tail of the American ptarmigan and the black ears and tails of the polar hare and ermine, have the effect of lessening the apparent depth of their shadows. The polar bear, Arctic fox, and Arctic wolf have no black ears or tails, but these pursue their prey, and such marks would make them conspicuous when in motion.

The congress just named was honoured by the presence of Miss Maria R. Audubon, granddaughter of the renowned hunter-naturalist, and on her behalf Dr. Elliott Cones exhibited some manuscript journals of her grandfather, including one which narrates his famous trip up the Missouri River.

According to experiments made in artificial digestion at Yale University, U.S., absolute alcohol in small quantity (one to two per cent. of the contents of the artificial stomach) actually stimulated digestion to a slight extent (a fraction of one per cent). In quantities over two per cent. it markedly checked the digestive process; three per cent. in one case reducing the activity by nearly 18 per cent. Pure rye whisky, containing 50 to 51 per cent. of alcohol, gave practically the same results. Even one per cent. of this spirit reduced the activity by over six per cent. on the whole series of experments. In three cases, however, one to three per cent. of whisky increased the activity by from three to five per cent. Brandy, rum, and gin gave practically the same results. It would appear, then, that whisky should only be taken in moderate quantity at meals.

Mr. John Carbutt, of Philadelphia, finds that the Cathode rays from a Crookes tube, seen through a screen of pale yellow glass, show an increase of brightness in the yellow rays. When a violet screen is used a phosphorescent glow is seen. With green glass the rays present to the eye a pale emerald green, and with a red screen they show a pale red on the carmine tint. All these screens, as well as one of clear glass, were found to cut off 50 per cent. of the green rays before they reached the fluorescent screen by which they are made visible. His experiments confirm his opinion that the Rontgen rays are ultra-violet.

Dr. John T. Searcy has written, in the "Bulletin" of the American Academy of medicine (Volume II., No. 9), a very thoughtful paper on insanity in the Southern States, which has a special interest now that insanity is believed to be increasing in this country. Dr. Searcy is superintendent of the lunatic asylum of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and treats of madness in the black and red as well as the white races.

It appears from his researches that the American Indian, when insane, is not very adaptable to his environment. The white lunatic is much more adaptable than either the red or black. Dr. Searcy believes that insanity is a symptom of some process of racial degeneracy. It has been common among the negroes since the American Civil War, because the negroes have degenerated since the abolition of slavery. On the other hand, it has been less frequent among the whites, because there is less degeneracy among them, owing to the mental laziness and troubles which have disappeared with slavery. As compared with his previous condition in Africa, Dr. Searcy thinks that the negro was better off when a slave in the United States.

A letter from Mr. S. A. Thompson, written from Santa Cabalina, Venezuela, and published in the American journals, announces the discovery of a waterfall which must rank with the finest in the world. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Dart of the Orinoco Company, while travelling in the Imataca Mountains, found a large river which plunges in several streams over a perpendicular cliff about 1,000 feet high.

Another correspondent of "Nature," referring to the mysterious "purpl patches" sometimes seen on pavements after rain, states that he has noticed them on the decks of ships just after they have been scrubbed with salt water, or after the sea has come over the side. He has observed them frequently on the Scotch coast, and he has seen them in China. At sea it is supposed that they are saltwater organisms crushed underfoot.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Mr. Cushing read a paper on his recent explorations of the shell mounds of Maine and Florida. He exhibited a number of articles from the peat and marl beds of the mangrove swamps where they have lain for centuries. Mr. Cushing pointed out that the people of these prehistoric remains were related to the Southern, and not to the Northern Indians, since they used the throwing-stick and not the bow. He suggests that the Seminoles of Florida are their descendants.

Mr. T. Swan, of Maryfield House, Fife, has pointed out that the "anyhowness," or lack of symmetry in the arrangement of the branches of trees may serve the useful purpose of preserving the trees in gales. If the branches all swung together in the wind, a tree would be wrecked, but as it is, they bend and sway in all directions, and thus help to balance each other. Soldiers marching over a suspension bridge fall out of step, else the bridge might break down under the oscillations.

At a recent meeting of the Belfast Field Naturalists Club, Mr. L. W. Ewart, the President, stated that the Giants' Causeway Syndicate have endeavoured to exclude the public from right of way to this magnificent geological formation, and that a Defence Committee has been formed for the purpose of maintaining the right of free access. Small subscriptions from the many, and also evidence as to the public character of the Causeway during the past fifty years or more, are invited.

Volcanic ash is found at different places in the State of Nebraska, and is now becoming an article of commerce as a substitute for ground pumice. Professor Salisbury, of Chicago University, has recently examined the beds of Ingham, Edison, and Orleans, and finds that their stratification does not altogether warrant the supposition that the ash was deposited in the water of an ancient lake. It is clear, however, that the ash was deposited before the period of the loess.

THE *Times'* special correspondent speaks strongly of the situation caused by the new Russian railway through Manchuria. He declares that what the Transcaspian Railway is doing for Central Asia by extensions towards Herat and Tashkend will be repeated on a larger scale by the trunk line through Manchuria, and some day these systems of Siberia and Central Asia will be united across the intervening space between Turkistan and Orenburg or Omsk. Russia has secured a passage through Manchuria by her clever use of the situation created by the late war between Japan and China. The railway through Bokhara, and the coming one through Manchuria are significant signs of Russia's power and expansiveness in the East, and the time may come when a third Russian railway will pass through Persia. Russia will now have two direct communications with Vladivostock, viz., the Manchurian Railway and the Amur River.

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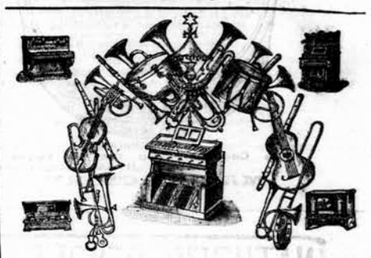

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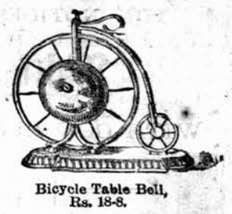

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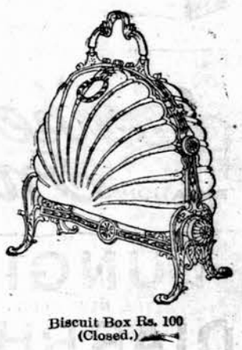

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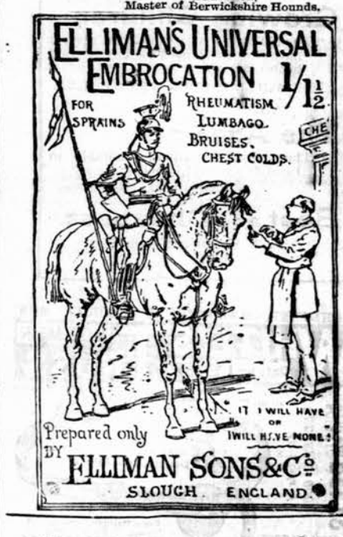


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